SEATO Record

Vol. V No. 2

Thai P.M.'s Tour

pp. 15–18

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Freedom must be defended in every quarter.

Events are isolated neither in time nor in space. SEATO RECORD attempts to bring together significant events of the Organization itself, of its member nations, and of similar organizations of regional nature, as well as statements which reflect attitudes or policies. Background information of this sort is essential to place SEATO in its proper context of world affairs and national development.

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SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok
SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, Ubol
SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, Bangkok
SEATO Skilled Labour Projects:

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SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok
SEATO Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok
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Pakistan –

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Thailand –

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok

Pakistan –

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca

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The United States and Communist China

Excerpts from a speech by US Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs William Bundy, given at Pomona College on February 12, 1966.

Communist China is without doubt the most serious and perplexing problem that confronts our foreign policy today. Peking's foreign policy objectives, and the tactics it employs to achieve these objectives, sharply focus for us the issues of war and peace in Asia and the freedom and lives of millions of people, not only in Asia, but throughout the world.

The key questions we must ask at the outset are: what are our objectives, in Asia and in the world as a whole, what are Communist China's objectives, and what kind of policy is best for the United States in the light of those basic assessments?

And, viewed in this light, the unfortunate fact is that the kind of world that we seek and the kind of world our Asian friends seek is totally antithetic to the kind of Asia and the kind of world that Communist China seeks. What we seek is a situation where small as well as large nations are able to develop as free and independent countries, secure from outside aggression or subversion. We look toward their economic, political, and social development and growth; we hope their development will be in the direction of increasingly democratic institutions, but we recognize that these nations must develop as they themselves see fit, in accordance with their own traditions and customs. Their rate of progress, we believe, will vary according to individual situations, but progress will inevitably take place and toward goals which are deeply rooted in individual motivations.

In harsh conflict with these objectives is any situation in which a single nation or combination of nations sets out to control others in the region or to achieve political domination over other nations in the area or any major part of it.

Our objectives are consistent with the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations and, I believe, with the aspirations of the peoples and the governments of the area and of the nations in contiguous and other areas that share with us a concern for what happens in Asia in this and in the next generation. We believe too that our objectives accord with the whole tide of history at the present time. They are not abstract principles. They are the bedrock of our policy throughout the world. Governed by what the nations themselves wish to do and by practical factors, what we seek is to assist the nations that are trying to preserve their independence, trying to develop themselves and, therefore, necessarily trying to resist forces working in the contrary direction.

Chinese Communist objectives

There is today in Communist China a government whose leadership is dedicated to the promotion of communism by violent revolution.

The present leaders in Peking also seek to restore China to its past position of grandeur and influence.

In the 1930's Mao Tse-tung called attention to areas controlled by China under the Manchu empire but since removed from Chinese control: Korea, Taiwan, the Ryukyus, the Pescadores, Burma, Bhutan, Nepal, Annam, and Outer Mongolia. In more recent years, Chinese Communist leaders have added to that list parts of Soviet Central Asia and Eastern Siberia. I think we can take this as valid evidence of Peking's Asian ambitions.

In addition to these historically rooted aspirations, the present leadership is inspired by a Communist ideology still in a highly militant and aggressive phase. This image is ideologically akin to that

Lt. Col. W.J. Bauert, senior Australian project officer at the SEATO Armed Forces Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, near Bangkok, receives from Australian Ambassador to Thailand, Mr. A.H. Loomes, the Order of the British Empire awarded to him in the Queen's New Year honours list.

in the Soviet Union in the 1920's or early 1930's. It coincides, however, with a situation in which the opportunities for expansion are, or appear to Peking, more akin to those available to the Soviet Union at a much later phase in its ideological development – in 1945 and the immediate post-war years. This communist element includes the advocacy of change through revolution and violence throughout the world and particularly in China's neighbouring areas.

Major threat in Asia

It is in Asia itself that the major thrust of Communist Chinese policy is felt and must be countered by their neighbours. It is sometimes argued that the ambitions of Communist China in the areas contiguous to it do not mean outright control and it can certainly be argued that they are tactically cautious in pursuing these ambitions. They have not wished to seek a confrontation of military power with us and in any situation that would be likely to lead to wider conflict they are tactically cautious. But in looking at the extent of their ambitions one cannot, I think, simply take the historical picture of tributary governments that would be tolerated as long as they did roughly what China wished.

We must recognize, I think, because of the Communist element in the thinking and practice of the leaders of Peking today, that there is another factor that raises strong doubts whether their ambitions are in fact this modest. We have seen for example, in the contrast between what the Soviets have done in Eastern Europe and the behaviour of predecessor Russian regimes, that there is a Communist logic that does insist on total control, that will not tolerate anything other than the imposition of the full Communist totalitarian system. The experience of Soviet control in Eastern Europe suggests that this same kind of Communist logic does and would explain the behaviour of Communist China.

That it would is further strongly suggested by the way that the Communist Chinese regime has treated Tibet. The fact that Tibet was within the historic limits of Chinese suzerainty does not explain why Communist China has virtually obliterated the culture of Tibet in seizing control of it. One cannot rationalize this on grounds of history or of the need of a great power not to have hostile forces adjacent to it. So I suggest that we must give great weight to the probability that the ambitions of Communist China do extend, to a fairly total form of domination and control in areas contiguous to it.

What, then, would be the consequences if Communist China were to achieve the kind of domination it seeks? Here, again, one is tempted to look for analogy to Eastern Europe, where there is a growing will to pursue national and independent policies and to adopt domestic policies that differ sharply from the original Communist model. Yet it has taken 20 years of virtual subjugation for the nations of Eastern Europe to move this far, and their nationalism, traditions of independence, and capabilities for independent development were in general far more highly developed than those of the smaller nations on China's borders. To accept mainland Chinese domination in Asia would be to look forward to conditions of eternal domination and probably totalitarian control, not merely for 20 years, but quite possibly for generations.

Moreover, the spread of Chinese domination would inevitably create its own dynamic, and in the end threaten even the most securely-based and largest nations within the area of that threat, such as India and Japan. The spread of domination feeds on itself, kindling its own fires within the dominant country and progressively weakening the will and capability of others to resist.

Past mistakes

We can all think, as we look back at the history of China, of errors that we as a nation have made and that other nations of the West have made: errors in justice and conduct in our relationships with China. We should search our souls on these and set our objectives and our principles to avoid repeating them ever again. In Asia at least the colonial era is for all significant purposes at an end.

But to say that the West itself bears a measure of historical responsibility for the strength of the feelings of Communist China does not deal with the present problem any more than discussion of the inequities of Versailles dealt with the ambitions of Hitlerite Germany. Whatever the historic blame may be, we have to deal with the present fact of a Chinese Communist government whose attitudes are very deeply rooted in China's national history and ambitions to revive its past greatness, and in extremely virulent Communist ideology.

Up to this point I have been speaking of the basic objectives of Peking's policy. To describe these objectives as deeply expansionist is by no means to paint the picture of another Hitler, building a vast military machine with the aim of conquest by conventional warfare on a timetable – backed at some point, in the Chinese case, by a nuclear capability.

This has not been the historical Chinese way, and there is every reason to believe that it is not their present preference. Chinese are patient and think in long historical terms. Military force is important – and they would like to think that their nuclear capability may at some point be useful – in backing the pictures of an overwhelmingly strong China whose will must be accepted. But the doctrinal statements of Lin Piao and others speak rather in terms of what they call "people's war," which plainly means the motivation and support of movements that can be represented as local movements, designed to subvert and overthrow existing governments and replace them by regimes responsive to Peking's will.

This is what we are seeing today in Thailand in the form of a so-called Thai Patriotic Front established and supported from mainland China. This is the direct form of Communist Chinese tactic that must be met. A variant tactic was reflected in the Communist Chinese role in support of the PKI in Indonesia.

But equally important to Peking is its encouragement and support of the parallel efforts of the other Communist Asian regimes in North Korea and North Viet-Nam. What is now in Viet-Nam is basically the result of Hanoi's own ambition and efforts. Peking migh wish eventually to dominate North Viet-Nam or a unifield Viet-Nam under Hanoi's initial control. But if this were resisted by the Vietnamese – in the classic historical pattern of relations between the two areas – Peking would still gain enormously from the success of Hanoi's effort, which would clear the way for Peking to expand and extend the kind of action it is undertaking on its own in Thailand. It takes no vivid imagination to visualize what Peking would do in Malaysia, Singapore, and Burma if Hanoi were to succeed in Viet-Nam and Peking itself suceed in Thailand.

This then is the preferred Communist Chinese tactic and strategy. Ideas are a part of it; although Communist China's image as a successful model of social and political organization is hardly as attractive today as it had been before the disastrous mistakes of the great leap forward and the uneven progress of the years since. Few Asians today think of the Communist Chinese structures as a model, although individual ideas such as land reform and attacks on "feudal" social structures are a part of Peking's tactical efforts.

But essentially, we are dealing here not with the power of ideas but with the power of subversive organization–perhaps the one field in which Communist China has shown real innovation and skill. In mainland South-East Asia, as today in South Viet-Nam, what we could expect to see as the spearhead of the subversive effort would be terrorism, selective assassination, guerrilla action, and finally, if it were required, conventional military forces largely recruited by the tactics of the earlier phases.

These tactics might be varied if Communist China was to decide again to threaten India directly. There the element of conventional force would play a greater part, but would still be backed and reinforced by major political efforts to disrupt the cohesion and strength of India.

Two fundamental elements

Our basic policy must include, as major elements, two inter-related efforts: to assist the free nations of the area, as they may desire, to preserve their security, and to help them, again in accordance with their own wishes, to improve their political, economic and social conditions, The latter is an effort that I am sure we would be making even if there were no security threat.

These two fundamental elements of our policy have much in common with the policies that we and our NATO allies pursued so successfully in the areas threatened by the Soviet Union after the war. And surely there is, to a very high degree, a valid parallel between the situation we continue to face vis-a-vis Communist China and that we faced with the Soviet Union after the war. We have dealt with the Soviet Union fundamentally by assisting in the restoration of the power and strength of Europe so that Soviet ambitions were successfully checked. Since 1955, although Soviet ambitions remain, we have seen a trend towards moderation. Problems there are, of course, myriad differences between situations in Asia and that in Europe in terms of sophistication of economy and political bases, the stability of the societies, and the unity of national culture. But basic to our policy in respect to Communist China, as in the case of our policy toward the Soviet Union's, must be our determination to meet with firmness the external pressure of the Communist Chinese.

Necessarily our security effort and commitments have a major military element, for the threat of military action is direct in relation to Korea and the Republic of China, and lurks in the background of the Communist Chinese threat to South-East Asia, as it does for India. The day may come when other nations in the area can join in assuming more of this burden,

Mr. Peter Hinton of Sydney University has succeeded Dr. W.R. Geddes as adviser to the Thai Government's Hill Tribes Research Centre at Chiengmai, north Thailand. In this picture, SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas (second from left) welcomes Mr. Hinton on his arrival in Bangkok. Others in photo are Mr. Harold Marshall, counsellor at the Australian Embassy, and Mr. D.A. Wraight, Deputy Secretary-General of SEATO.

but the simple fact is that today there cannot be an effective deterrent military force, and thus a balance of power, around China's frontiers without major and direct military contributions by the United States.

But even in the security area the effort is far from merely a military one. Local military forces should wherever possible be adequate, so that an external attack would have to take on large proportions immediately identifiable as aggression. But at least as basic to the preservation of the independence of the nations of Asia, is their capacity to ensure law and order and to deal with subversion, and this in turn relates to the whole nature of their political structures and to their social and economic progress. So in the end what is done under the heading of "security" merges almost indistinguishably into what is done under the heading of "development."

And so, at one time or another, we have had assistance relationships with all of the non-Communist countries of Asia. Today, three of these–Burma, Cambodia, and Indonesia–have chosen to follow paths that involve little or no assistance from us. And there are nations such as Japan, and more recently the Republic of China, which have made such economic progress that they no longer need our direct help. Malaysia and Singapore are other special cases, which look for historical and practical reasons to Britain and the Commonwealth.

So the pattern is varied. In a very few instanes, we supply major assistance to conventional military forces. In others, such as Thailand, the emphasis is as great or greater on non-military measures to better the lot of the people and thus to strengthen the fabric of the nation.

And throughout the area, even where we are no longer giving direct economic assistance, we have joined in supporting the increasing efforts of the World Bank and private lenders to pitch in on the economic side, and more recently the profoundly important regional developments represented by the formation of the Asian Development Bank and the growing, though still embryonic, effort to provide an effective, UN presence through the United Nations program for assistance in the Mekong basin and South-East Asia.

Combined approach

All of these efforts are linked together. They represent the kind of activity which, as I have said, we would be supporting in large part in any case irrespective of the threat of Communist China and the other Communist nations. What they should do, over time, is to help build in Asia nations which are standing on their own feet, responding to the needs of their peoples, and capable of standing up to the kind of tactics and strategy employed by Communist China, backed where necessary and in accordance with our treaty commitments by the assurance that, if external attack in any form should ever take place, the United States and others would come to their help.

This is the essence of what we are trying to do. Containment, yes, but containment carried out by actions that run clear across the board. And containment in the last analysis that depends upon the performance of the Asian nations themselves. As one looks back over the short historical span of the last 15 years, one can surely see throughout the area tremendous progress where security has been maintained. Even though present difficulties are formidable, the nations of Asia have great capacity, and there is much reason for encouragement at the long-term prospect.

We are Peking's great enemy because our power is a crucial element in the total balance of power and in the resistance by Asian states to Chinese

Communist expansionist designs in Asia. That is the really controlling fact, not sentiment, not whatever wrongs may have been done in the past but that very simple fact, and the very fundamental conflict between their aims and objectives and the kinds of aims that we have above all are support for the right of the nations of Asia to be free and independent and govern themselves according to their own wishes.

All of us must hope that this picture will change. Mainland China is, of course, a great power in the world historically. How it will develop economically and in other respects remains to be seen. I myself think that they will have considerable problems that will tend over time to absorb them if their external ambitions and desires are checked.

We must, on the one hand, seek to curtail Peking's ambitions and build up the free nations of Asia and of contiguous areas; on the other hand, while maintaining firm resistance to their expansionist ambitions, we can, over time, open the possibility of increased contacts with Communist China, weighing very carefully any steps we take in these general areas lest we impair the essential first aim of our policy, including our clear commitments.

It is unlikely that the present leaders who have become doctrinaire and dogmatic can be expected to change, but they in due course will be replaced with a new generation of leaders. It is our hope that these men will see with clearer eyes and better vision that China's best interest lies in pursuing a peaceful course.

SEATO COUNCIL

The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, issued the following statement on March 11, 1966, concerning the eleventh SEATO Council meeting:

"Australia is to be host to the eleventh meeting of the SEATO Council which will be convened in Canberra from June 27 to 29 1966. The SEATO Council meets annually to review the problems of the Treaty Area and to discuss the work of the Organization.

"This is the second time the eight representatives of the SEATO nations have assembled in Canberra to discuss the security and military problems of the South-East Asian area. The third Council meeting was held in Canberra in 1957. The Council meets annually and last year met in London.

"The Executive Secretary of the meeting will be Mr. F. T. Homer, a senior officer in the the Department of External Affairs who will assist the SEATO Secretary-General, Lt. General Jesus Vargas. The Secretary-General, with senior members of the SEATO Secretariat, is expected to arrive in Canberra some days before the meeting.

"I will be leading the Australian delegation, details of which will be announced later.

"There will be a meeting of the SEATO Military Advisers in Canberra in the week beginning June 20."

PR KEY POSTS FILLED

Ambassador Jose D. Ingles and Minister Manuel Collantes have been appointed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos as under-secretaries for policy and administration respectively of the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs.

Ambassador Ingles was formerly Philippine Ambassador to Thailand, and concurrently the Philippines' SEATO Council Representative and permanent representative to ECAFE. He was previously Ambasasdor to West Germany, and is well-known in United Nations circles. He served with the Philippine mission to the UN for a decade, becoming deputy permanent representative in 1955-56. He was at various times the Philippines' spokesman on trusteeship and human rights.

Mr. Collantes is a veteran of numerous international conferences, including duty at the UN. His last appointment was as Secretary-General of the Conference of Chiefs of Mission at the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Collantes played a key part in Philippine efforts to have Manila selected as the site of the Asian Development Bank. (Phil. IS).

Pakistan-Thailand Links

In receiving the credentials of Pakistan's new Ambassador to Thailand, H.M. King Bhumibol expressed confidence that the close cooperation in economic and cultural fields between the two countries would no doubt consolidate the bonds of friendship of their peoples.

The Ambassador, Mr. P.M. Chaudhury, who is concurrently Pakistan's SEATO Council Representative, emphasised that Pakistan and Thailand share the same ideals and had many historical and cultural links. Taxila, the ancient seat of Buddhist culture in Pakistan was held in great esteem, he said.

Pres. Marcos' Foreign Policy Review

Excerpt from the State of the Nation address delivered by President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines on January 24, 1966.

The foreign policy of our Republic shall continue to be dictated by our national interests and the interests we share with other peoples of identical aspirations and goals. It must serve the enduring welfare of our nation by promoting its prosperity, security and liberty. Its primary goals must be the security of our country from aggression and subversion, and its economic development through our own vigorous efforts and in close economic cooperation with other countries.

We shall be friends to all nations that share our values and wish us no evil. We shall maintain close relations with our allies on a basis of mutual respect, equal dignity, and genuine identity of purpose. Existing arrangements that no longer serve our interests shall be reviewed in the light of contemporary developments.

In Asia, Africa and Latin America, forces are at work to move away from their colonial past and restore their national and cultural identity. We shall continue to make common cause with them in their search for a better life in wider freedom.

Communism remains an ever-present danger to the security of this region. We shall stand ever alert to this menace and are determined to resist its expansion through our own strength and in cooperation with other nations.

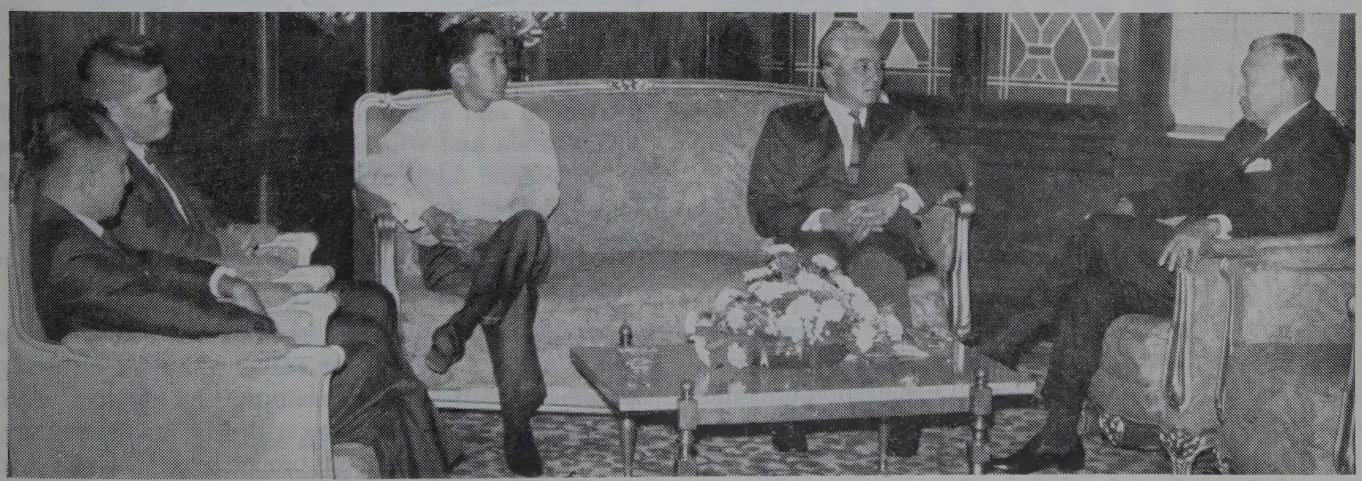
We shall continue to give loyal support to the United Nations. In particular, we shall seek more cooperation in the economic, cultural and political fields with other developing nations. The establishment of the Asian Development Bank in Manila is a step in this direction. We shall join in the intensified effort of the UN Conference on Trade and Development to help narrow the gap between rich countries and poor. We would welcome increasingly substantial assistance and support from the developed industrial countries.

Regional organizations

We have participated in the establishment of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization, the Association of South-East Asia, and Maphilindo. It is our hope that these organizations will continue to strengthen our capability to ward off aggression and subversion, build our economy, and enrich our culture. We are prepared to consider with our allies and fellow members in what ways these organizations can more effectively serve our regional interests.

We extend the hand of friendship and goodwill toward the Indonesian people. We pray that they shall emerge from their present trials strengthened in their determinations to resist foreign intervention and domination.

We shall endeavour to strengthen our present policy of friendship with the Republic of China. We, therefore, intend to re-examine the procedures for the entry of persons of Chinese origin, and seek an early and just settlement of the long pending problem of overstaying Chinese.



President Ferdinand E. Marcos (centre, left) receives SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas (right) at Malacanang Palace. Others from left, are SEATO liaison officer Max Edralin, Executive Assistant to the SG, Lt. Col. Jose L. Reyna, and Philippine Ambassador to Cambodia, Mr. Rogelio de la Rosa.

Recognizing the importance of our relations with Japan, we shall seek to move towards establishing a more stable political and economic arrangement with this country.

The Philippines has a vital stake in the survival of the Republic of Viet-Nam, and we shall continue to assist that nation to the best of our ability. At the same time, we shall support any reasonable move for a negotiated peace in Viet-Nam. I intend to send a fact-finding mission to South Viet-Nam to report back to the Security Council and the leaders of our country.

Our relations with the United States shall be maintained on a basis of common ideas and interests, of mutual respect and consideration. We are convinced that this great nation would want nothing better than to see our nation prosper in dignity and freedom.

Since trade with the United States is essential to the national economy, we shall maintain this trade on equitable and mutually advantageous terms. At the same time we shall seek to expand our trade with other countries under conditions consistent with our fundamental interests.

The situation in regard to American bases on our soil has improved through mutually agreed modifications of some of the terms of the military bases agreement, including the delimitation and relinquishment of base areas, military consultation and cooperation, and criminal jurisdiction. The few points that remain to pose as irritants in our relations with the United Stated will be clarified or modified.

In the same spirit, we shall explore with the US Government the subsisting claims of Filipino war veterans with a view to their just and final settlement.

PRESS INTERVIEW

President Marcos' replies to questions put by Bangkok Post deputy editor Teh Chongkhadikij

Q: What is Your Excellency's policy on regional cooperation for (a) defence against aggression and (b) economic development?

A: On defence, we find for our purposes that our present mutual alliance pacts with the United States and the South-East Asia Treaty Organization are quite adequate, and we have always supported every move for closer cooperation in economic development, for we believe that the future of our region will rest primarily on the cooperative effort of the peoples in this part of the world to help each other.

Q: What are your views on the Viet-Nam war and on how it affects the security of South-East Asia? What do you think of the US presence in South-East Asia? How do you view the so-called Domino Theory?

A: I strongly feel that the fate of Viet-Nam is irrevocably linked to the fate of all free Asian nations. I have said before publicly that we and other free nations have a great stake in Viet-Nam, for if it falls to forces hostile to freedom, the Philippines and other free countries will very likely be the next targets. The Filipinos, I think, generally approve of the American presence in South-East Asia, and of the American policy of containment of Communist aggression. If I were less convinced about the validity of the Domino Theory relative to the Communist drive for supremacy in this region, I would not place the utmost urgency on the Philippine participation in the Viet-Nam struggle, although our participation is strictly confined to non-combatant status.

Q: What are the chief threats and problems besetting South-East Asia?

A: I would say the chief problems of Asia are economic, for it was only after the war that Asian colonies of the West, cut off from the protection of mother countries by independence, began to develop themselves economically and in some cases politically. The emergent countries of Asia need food, clothing, shelter, expanded trade, and most of all a hard industrial base on which to grow and prosper. In the Philippines, we are bent on launching a self-sufficiency food production program, along with industrialization in the Western sense.

The chief threat to South-East Asia is still the Communist conspiracy aimed at returning new and free nations to colonialism, this time under the Red brand. We must guard, therefore, against subversion, infiltration and armed rebellion, such as have happened to Indonesia and which are now present in the chaos of Viet-Nam, Laos, and in the uncertainties facing India and Pakistan.

Q: What are your intentions with regard to Malaysia and Indonesia?

A: The normalization of relations with Malaysia which I had advocated for our government all along has now passed beyond intention. In a short while we shall have diplomatic ties with Malaysia at embassy level. This is logical and proper, for Malaysia and the Philippines already have inter-relations through the United Nations and other international and regional agencies with which both countries deal in the course

of normal business. Indonesia, we count as a friend and near kin. I believe there is reason to say that relations between Indonesia and the Philippines will be warmer in the future.

Q: In what fields can Thailand and the Philippines take joint action for mutual benefit and for regional peace?

A: The friendly ties between Thailand and the Philippines are historic, and today stronger because the people of Thailand and the people of the Philippines pay allegiance to the same commitments, share the same ideals, and believe in the same freedoms. Economically, through cooperative exchange of products and technical assistance; culturally, through the exchange of artists and art forms, through a clearer dialogue between our peoples about our past and our traditions; and politically through assistance agreements, I think we can contribute impressively not only to regional peace but to the attainment of goals in the way of greater prosperity and stability for both our countries and those who are our friends in this region.

Ramos Reaffirms PR Backing for SEATO

Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs Narciso Ramos, in a statement on January 16 expressed the administration's unqualified support for the objectives of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

He described the SEATO as "the free world's strongest weapon to deter Communist aggression in Asia."

Secretary Ramos expressed the administration's views on SEATO in brief remarks that formally opened a new SEATO-sponsored radio quiz series for university students over the Philippine Broadcasting Service at Ateneo University.

In pledging the administration's support for the eight-nation alliance, he said: "The Philippines has irrevocably aligned itself with the seven other SEATO countries and the rest of the free world in the effort to thwart Communism's aggressive designs. I say that we will support this alliance and this effort to the limit of our resources to make it an even more effective guardian of the peace in our part of the world."

Ramos hailed the efforts of SEATO to encourage sustained interest in world developments. It is in being aware of the meaning and significance of passing events that the people can better fortify themselves against the blandishments of the Communists, he said.

He explained briefly the presence of SEATO member countries, including the Philippines, in Viet-Nam, saying they were there "to secure the independence of the people of Viet-Nam from those who seek to establish a totalitarian regime there."

"What happens in Viet-Nam eventually is bound to affect vitally our own capacity to resist Communist subversion in our country," Ramos said. (Phil. IS).

'Resist Aggression, Support Development'

The Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, said on March 10 that Australia would continue to help free countries resist aggression and the overthrow of independence.

Mr. Hasluck was making a statement on foreign affairs in the House of Representatives in Canberra. The Minister referred to the great changes taking place in Asia and said Australia would work with others for the economic and social advancement of the peoples of less developed countries.

He said: "We want to see the conditions in which such free nations will be able by their own decision to cooperate more fully in measures for common welfare and security." He said this meant that it must be an Asia free from the domination of any single great power and safe from Communist subversion.

Mr. Hasluck said he did not imagine that lasting arrangements with emerging Asia did not take account of what existed on the Chinese mainland. He said an accommodation, as he put it, "was possible with Communist China, but it would take time and the Chinese themselves must make some response and movement towards it." He, however, was not advocating immediate recognition of China or its admission to the United Nations.

Australia was trying to establish conditions in which China and the countries of Asia could live peacefully side by side. Any accommodation would have to provide for the independence and security of China's neighbours and must not involve abandonment of Formosa.

Turning to South Viet-Nam, Mr. Hasluck said Australia and other nations were standing up to the principle that there should be no Chinese domination attempted by force or threat of force. If the West held on with courage to resist aggression while pursuing policies of political and economic development, it would win through.

In an earlier survey of Australian foreign policy, Mr. Hasluck set out some of the basic motives which activated it, and the thinking which directed it.

He found the mainspring of Australia's foreign conduct in its home affairs, the need to develop the country in its own way, the need to trade and to maintain security from invasion. Australia's task, he said, was to understand exactly and clearly its own needs and interests, as well as the needs and interests of other nations. Australia rejected the idea that there were good or bad nations. The big task of foreign policy was to reconcile points of conflict between Australia's interests and those of other countries.

Australia, he said, had no wish for territorial expansion. Nor did it wish to impose its way of living on other peoples. Why then has it put millions and millions of pounds into the support of various movements on the Asian mainland under the Colombo Plan and SEATO aid? Mr. Hasluck's answer was that Australia was resisting that use of aggression which by force changes the lives of other countries. Australia could not withdraw into its own island because the preservation of the things Australians think good depended on the existence of a certain kind of world. In his own words: "Unless there is peace in the world there cannot be peace in any part of it, unless there is some assurance of security for all small nations, there cannot be assurance for any small nation. Unless principles of international conduct are preserved in all international situations, they will not be preserved in any international situations.

Mr. Hasluck referred not only to aggression but to another post–war phenomenon–the injection of racial hate, not to achieve racial equality, but to serve other interests. He did not ignore the resentments and injustices carried over from the past, but he believed that race was one of the least important factors affecting human beings. The important facts were hunger, the slaughter of people and the hope for a future in which people could live their lives in dignity, and in a useful and peaceful way. Racial question affected the situation with which we had to deal, but the situation itself was a human one, not a racial one. (Radio Australia).

CENTO MEETING

The annual meeting of the Central Treaty Organization's Council of Ministers, their fourteenth session, will open at CENTO Headquarters in Ankara on April 20. The meeting is scheduled to last two days.

On her way to do research at Oxford University under a SEATO fellowship, Dr. Gertrudes Aguilar-Santos, assistant professor of industrial pharmacy, University of the Philippines, visited the University of Medical Sciences in Bangkok. She is shown here being welcomed by Dr. Satang Mongkolsuk, dean of the faculty of medical science. In centre is Dr. Kenneth Jewers, who teaches organic chemistry in the fuculty under the SEATO professorship program.

Turning Point Seen In Viet-Nam War

Text of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey's summarized conclusions and his recommendations following a nine-nation tour in the Asian and Pacific area from February 9 to 23.

In Viet-Nam, the tide of battle, which less than a year ago was running heavily against the government of South Viet-Nam, has begun to turn for the better. A series of defeats of main force units of the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces has greatly encouraged the South Vietnamese and our forces. Ahead lies a long and costly struggle–one which will test our patience and perseverance; yet I am confident that we can prevent the success of the aggression in South Viet-Nam.

The war being waged in Viet-Nam and in most of Asia is two-fold: the struggle of nations to chart their own destinies and maintain their national independence while threatened by Communist subversion and aggression; and the struggle to bring about a social and economic revolution for the people.

There is a growing appreciation by Asian leaders that successful resistance to Communist-backed subversion and/or aggression depends on the success of a social revolution that improves the lives of people, as well as on armed defence.

The significance of the struggle in Viet-Nam is not simply the defence of a small nation against powerful neighbours. Viet-Nam is, in a larger sense, the focus of a broad effort to restrain the attempt by Asian Communists to expand by force–as we assisted our European allies in resisting Communist expansion in Europe after World War Two.

The Honolulu Declaration emphasizing the defeat of aggression and the achievement of a social revolution could represent a historic turning point in American relationships with Asia. The goals agreed upon by President Johnson and the Chief of State and Prime Minister of the Republic of Viet-Nam at Honolulu are taken very seriously:

- To defeat aggression,
- To defeat social misery,
- To build a stable democratic government,
- To reach an honourable, just peace.

Most Asian leaders are concerned about the belligerence and militancy of Communist China's attitudes. None wishes to permit his country to fall under Communist domination in any form. All are dedicated nationalists.

Among the leaders with whom I spoke, there was repeatedly expressed a concern as to whether our American purpose, tenacity and will were strong enough to persevere in South-East Asia. I emphasized the firmness of our resolve but also our dedication to the rights of free discussion and dissent.

Free Asia is astir with a consciousness of the need for Asian initiatives in the solution of Asia's problems. Regional development and planning are increasingly being recognized as necessary for political and economic progress. The power of nationalism is now tempered by a growing realization of the need for cooperation among nations. Asians seek to preserve their national identity. They want gradually to create new international structures. But they want to pursue such aims themselves. They want foreign assistance when necessary, but without foreign domination.

Most Asian leaders believe that Hanoi and Peking are blocking efforts for peace in South Viet-Nam. Deeply concerned over the continuing conflict in Viet-Nam, several reaffirmed their offers of good offices to bring about negotiations.

Recommendations:

We must pursue two objectives in South Viet-Nam: to help preserve their independence, which is threatened by Communist subversion and aggression, and to help achieve a social and economic revolution in the lives of the Vietnamese people.

A second "Honolulu Conference" could usefully be held sometime later this year in order to evaluate progress being made on the goals set at Honolulu in February. Our partners participating in the struggle in South Viet-Nam should be invited to such a conference. In particular, such a review would be useful in moving forward the program of social and economic development.

We and the government of South Viet-Nam must do everything we can to check inflation there. Such measures in Viet-Nam as increased taxation, commodity and construction control, improved transport and distribution of goods must be put into effect promptly.

A special effort should be made both in the United States and in other free nations to help the South Vietnamese with additional volunteer medical teams (at least 400 people this year), and with the dispatch of hospital and ambulance and immunization units for rural areas. Free world nations can also contribute by training Vietnamese as auxiliary medical personnel in greater numbers. Consideration should be given to making available to the South Vietnamese a number of packaged emergency hospitals which are being released by the civil defence units of various American cities.

The continued plight of the refugees in South Viet-Nam who have fled to the areas under government control is one that demands not only our increased attention, but also the cooperative and humanitarian efforts of all nations. The refugee problem arose with extraordinary speed and on a large scale and overtaxes existing resources. In particular, the most pitiful victims of war – the sick, the elderly and the children – deserve the assistance of men and women of good will everywhere. A vigorous effort should be made internationally to help these people, in addition to the effort now being made through United States and South Vietnamese resources.

We must continue our vigorous efforts to pursue every possibility to an honourable peace in Viet-Nam and Asia. We must continue to seek the assistance and good offices of all other nations, the United Nations, the Pope and other religious leaders in this effort. (USIS).

Pakistan has provided 164 training places and two experts to other Colombo Plan countries since the beginning of the plan. Pakistan also features in the considerable crossflow of assistance between developing Commonwealth nations. (PIS).

Thai-US Communique

Text of a joint communique issued at the end of Vice President H.H. Humphrey's visit to Thailand, February 15, 1966.

The Vice-President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Thailand have concluded a most useful discussion and review of the common struggle against Communist aggression in South-East Asia, including the results of the recently concluded conference in Hawaii.

The Vice-President paid tribute to the strong and unhesitating stand which Thailand and her leaders have taken against the many forms of Communist aggression, the disguised as well as the blatant ones. He expressed the gratitude of his Government for Thailand's initiatives in seeking a larger regional framework for the peaceful achievement of social and economic progress. He emphasized the determination of the United States to provide all necessary assistance to enable Thailand and the other countries of South-East Asia threatened by Communist aggression to defend themselves and to achieve in peace their just economic and social aims.

The Prime Minister concurred with the principle underlying the Declaration of Honolulu: that the war in South-East Asia must be waged on two fronts simultaneously – the military front and the struggle to improve the social, economic, and physical well-being of the people.

Recognizing Thailand's commitment to defend itself against Communist aggression both from within and from without, the Vice-President reaffirmed the United States' pledge to assist in programs for the improvement of individual well-being and security in Thailand. Despite the progress already made in the development of rural areas, a need was clearly identified for greater efforts to provide more ample water supply, further expansion of rural credit for agriculture and related small industry, irrigation of farmlands, expansion of rural electrification, an expanded road system to connect outlying areas to markets, better medical care extended to presently isolated villages, and the provision of more schools to educate the populace and to ensure that they will be better equipped to share in the progress of their country and contribute to its strength and stability.

It was agreed that the steps taken to improve the security in certain areas had proved their worth, but that further strengthening of security forces was an urgent necessity. Both governments would provide additional resources to achieve this end, so that villages would be freed from the threat of Communist terrorism and harassment. At the same time further assistance beyond on-going programs for the improvement and modernization of the Thai armed forces was a pressing requirement which would be met by the United States with the flexibility and promptness required by the current emergency.

Thailand's present contributions in regional affairs were jointly reviewed with specific reference to

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, of the United States (centre) meets the commander of the guard of honour, Flt. Lt. A.C. Lawless, on his arrival in New Zealand at Ohakea air base on February 20, in the course of a tour of Asian and Pacific countries. At left is the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. K.J. Holyoake.

the constructive role Thailand had played in the Mekong Committee, its leadership in the recent regional educational conference, and its strong support for the Asian Development Bank, and leadership in forming a highly competent regional council for exchange and coordination of development plans. The Prime Minister stressed the need for Asian initiative and innovation in achieving more rapid progress in economic development so as to improve the lives of the Asian peoples. This is one of the objectives underlying the renewed interest in the Association of South-East Asia. The Vice-President recalled President Johnson's pledge in April 1965 of a one billion dollar American contribution to such a program following its organization by Asian leadership. In this context the Vice-President noted the visit of Mr. Eugene Black for discussions with the Prime Minister, which have resulted in the necessary engineering or other survey actions for all the 13 projects proposed by the Prime Minister.

It was agreed that organizations such as the Association of South-East Asian States could play a valuable role in fostering new cooperative institutions and stimulating the ideas that would make dramatic economic transformations possible. (PRD).

Viet-Nam & China: The British View

Excerpts from a speech by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Michael Stewart in the House of Commons, February 8, 1966.

I think that it is now universally accepted that all of us are fully and acutely aware of how horrible this struggle is and how desperate is the need to search for a peaceful solution. Because the situation is so horrible and so potentially dangerous, it seems to me that all of us, at every moment of time, while we may have to take decisions and express judgments, must always keep open in some part of the mind a willingness to listen and to learn from any other points of view that may be put forward.

We must realise that there is profound distrust on the side of North Viet-Nam. In view of the horror of the war, I do not say that this is justification for their obstinacy – it is one explanation of it – but we must notice that there is a great deal of distrust in South Viet-Nam of what might come if they were led into negotiations and not given proper support. If we accept the point for one side, we must accept it for the other, because one of the significant facts is not only the bitterness of this war but the fearful tenacity with which it is being fought by all the parties engaged in it – South Vietnamese as well as Vietcong as well as United States troops.

But if we admit that both sides have reason to distrust each other, surely it is at the negotiating table that they should seek the safeguards against what they fear. The more their distrust, the more important it is for them to try to hammer out the kind of settlement on which, this time, they will feel they can place full reliance: for one thing is certain, that if the North Vietnamese are saying, "We will not negotiate because in negotiation we should never get certain points we regard as essential", they should consider, also, that they certainly will not get anything that they regard as essential by continuing the fighting. From that they can get only increased suffering and further postponement of the settlement which, in the end, perhaps, by exhausted men and discredited Governments, will have to be made.

Cessation of bombing: It seems to me that the absolutely essential points are these. The cessation of the bombing by the Americans was of serious military significance to them. There is no doubt that they imposed on themselves a serious military handicap when they took that decision.

Next, it was a prolonged pause. It gave a good deal of time for the other side to reflect.

Third, the time during the pause was not wasted either by ourselves or by the United States who explored a great many avenues in order to try to get a favourable response, and the reply was unmistakably an unfavourable one.

We had urged on the United States the great importance of negotiating and showing before the world their willingness to make peace and the importance of underlying that by having a truce on the ground and the bombing pause. Then one had to face the plain fact that they had got a reply that was even worse than before the bombing pause began, and I do not think that one could say other than that they were justified in deciding that they could no longer impose that serious handicap upon themselves when the other side had not made use of what had been a very precious opportunity.

Negotiations and the NLF: Suppose we got clearly and ummistakably from Hanoi the proposition not in the negative form, "We will not negotiate while you bomb and we will not negotiate while you do not promise to recognise the Liberation Front", but in the positive form, "Stop the bombing and agree to recognise the National Liberation Front at the negotiating table, and we will come". Unhappily, there have been a great many reports from time to time that Hanoi would do this and Hanoi would do that, which Hanoi itself has not been prepared to substantiate. But if Hanoi itself said that, in my judgment, it would be right to say, "Very well. Then let us come to the conference table." But I think it is true that the United States would be expected reasonably to ask for some kind of cessation of military activity on the part of its enemies if they were to make that important concession.

At the moment, unhappily, these questions are hypothetical. They only become real when a voice comes from Hanoi saying plainly, "If you do this, we will come to the negotiating table."

A very great and terrible responsibility rests on those in Hanoi who have taken this attitude. They have chosen to go on with the conflict in which, as we are all agreed, there cannot be victory.

I do not think that anyone in this debate has suggested that the matter can be settled by a complete abandonment of the whole issue by the United States. In the face of that, we have to ask ourselves, in what framework could it be settled? It could be settled through the framework of the Geneva conference. It could be settled, as His Holiness the Pope recently suggested, by mutual arbitrators or mediators, and we are very ready to welcome that proposal if arbitrators or mediators can be found. In the resolution which the United States put forward on this matter for discussion at the United Nations the same proposal is made, and our delegate is instructed to give it our support.

It is not only the question of the framework and the method. It is the substance of a settlement. I believe that the substance must have as its basis the Geneva Agreements, and the purpose of the proposals which I made earlier for conference, cease-fire, guaranteed neutrality, and rehabilitation, so that free elections could take place and the will of the people could really be expressed, was to lay the basic conditions on which the Geneva Agreements could in fact be fulfilled, because at the moment it is not much good talking about free elections in either North or South. We have to get the conflict stopped, and the country repaired.

China: beyond containment: Overhanging the whole discussion has been the attempt to make an assessment of future relations between China and the rest of mankind. Yesterday, I said that I thought that to speak of containing China was an inadequate approach to a very large problem. It is true that if China attacks her neighbours, as she has done in the past – if, by actions or words, she leads an increasing number of her neighbours to think that they must live in dread of her – she is bound to find that increasingly they will take common counsel for their defence.

But that is not an inevitable development. Side by side with any consideration one gives to that side of the matter one must try to combine it with efforts to bring China into the comity of nations. I dare say that a stern and rigid Marxist hearing that would say that this was exactly the kind of bourgeois sentimentality that might be expected from a Western statesman. But there have been times in history when the advocates of forceful and violent doctrines have had their way and have failed to solve the problems, and when the patient and laborious approach of trying to do things by reason and argument has been justified in the end – and so it may be here.

As we all know, it is possible for Governments to be far-sighted and constructive at home and aggressive abroad. There have been other cases in history where what could have been a successful and constructive revolution at home has been wrecked because those in charge of it engaged, perhaps out of fear, in unnecessary adventures abroad. I trust that that will not happen here.

We are now looking long ahead, but if the West, with China's neighbours, can show that they are prepared to defend themselves, but are also anxious for peaceful relations – if we can all go on steadily making that clear for long enough – I would not despair of a willingness by this great country, in the end, to come into the comity of nations, and when it does many of the problems that we have discussed today will be far easier of solution. (BIS).

Bombing: Australian Support

On the American decision to resume the bombing of North Viet-Nam, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, said on February 1 that such a decision was realistic and necessary and that Australia firmly supported it.

Mr. Holt also made the important point that the resumption of bombing in no way meant the abandonment of the quest for a peaceful solution in Viet-Nam.

Thai students meet their Prime Minister at Massey University of the Manawatu, Palmerston North, New Zealand. They are, from left: Miss Montarop Smitananda, who is studying food technology, Miss Supang Perunavin, B.A. student at Victoria University, and Miss Dasni Leelawatana, kindergarten teaching trainee.

THAILAND'S PRIME MINISTER ON TOUR

The Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, made official visits to Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines in February and March. Field Marshal Thanom, who was accompanied by Thanpuying Chongkol Kittikachorn, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Thanat Khoman and Minister of National Development, Mr. Pote Sarasin, arrived in New Zealand on February 17.

Thailand was aware of the "highly satisfactory" benefits derived from the cooperation now existing between the two countries, Field Marshal Thanom said on arrival.

"The Thai people appreciate the interest shown by New Zealand in the welfare of other countries in South-East Asia, and I am sure our two countries are gratified to belong to the South East Asia Treaty Organization, an alliance which seeks to maintain and promote peace and security in this area," he said.

In an announcement welcoming the visit, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. K.J. Holyoake, said it would provide "a timely opportunity for valuable discussions with one of our principal allies in South-East Asia."

Discussions between the two Prime Ministers centred on defence aid to Thailand and the training of students in New Zealand.

At a State dinner, Mr. Holyoake said New Zealand was very conscious of the increasing threat to Thailand, but was confident that the Thai Government would succeed in dealing with it.

Field Marshal Thanom, in his reply, said "the knowledge that there are firm friends who stand by us and with us gives our people inspiration and encouragement."

He said to the press later that counter-measures against Communist insurgents included military and police action, and the more constructive means of emergency and long range development, and work in the field of social welfare.

One of the main cooperative development projects in which New Zealand is helping Thailand, he said, is the construction of a feeder road, which will take twice as long as the originally estimated two years. He hoped New Zealand would see the project through to the end.

Leaving Wellington, the Prime Minister and his party visited Palmerston North, where they made a full tour of Massey University, Wanganui, the Chateau Tongariro, the geothermal power station at Wairakei, Rotorua, and Auckland.

At Auckland, where he inspected the Devonport naval base, Field Marshal Thanom said that Thailand would put up a stiff fight against Communist aggression if the line holding the Communists in Viet-Nam were broken.

Thanpuying Chongkol Kittikachorn meets a young patient at the Sir Truby King and Lady King Karitane Hospital in Wellington. Six Karitane hospitals in New Zealand care for infants which are premature or have other special problems and for their mothers.

Field Marshal Thanom with the Governor of New South Wales, Sir Roden Cutler, at Government House, Sydney. At right are Thanpuying Chongkol Kittikachorn and Lady Cutler.

"If we can meet the challenge thrown to us by the Communists, who have already started infiltrating and subversive action in our country, it is because the front is being firmly held in South Viet-Nam," he added.

Australia

Arriving in Australia on February 23, Field Marshal Thanom first had two days of talks with Government leaders in Canberra.

"If Asia's Communism gains control of South Viet-Nam it will certainly invade Laos and Cambodia and then seek control of Thailand, the heartland of the Indo-China region," he said following the talks.

Australia's efforts, and those of other countries in assisting South Viet-Nam in the struggle against aggression gave the Thai nation the assurance that in this critical time, Thailand "still has friends near and far who will stand by to help free nations defend their freedom and independence."

He added that Thailand was aiding South Viet-Nam in many effective ways. Peking and Hanoi were already encouraging subversion and infiltration into Thailand. His Government had first obligation to guard against the dangerous situation of his country.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, said that as partners in the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation, the two countries each had a vital concern for the stability of South-East Asia, and an intense and close identity of view about the facts and significance of the situation in South Viet-Nam.

"We both share a belief in the importance of the continuance of a British presence on the mainland of Asia as a stabilising and moderating influence, helpful to the peace, security and well-being of the area," he said.

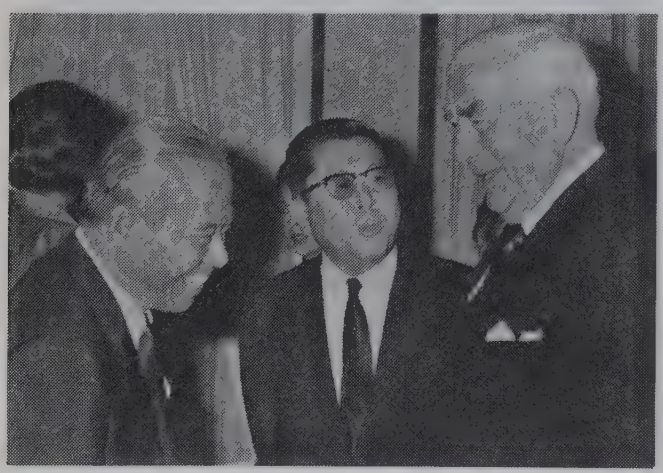
"We agreed that it was important to look beyond the immediate need to contain aggressive Communism by military measures and that it is necessary simultaneously to seek social and economic development of South-East Asia. In this context, we both welcomed the initiatives at the Honolulu talks by the Governments of South Viet-Nam and the United States to build up the social and economic fabric of South Viet-Nam."

Mr. Holt said he had reiterated Australia's intention to help Thailand maintain a "sound and rapid rate of development."

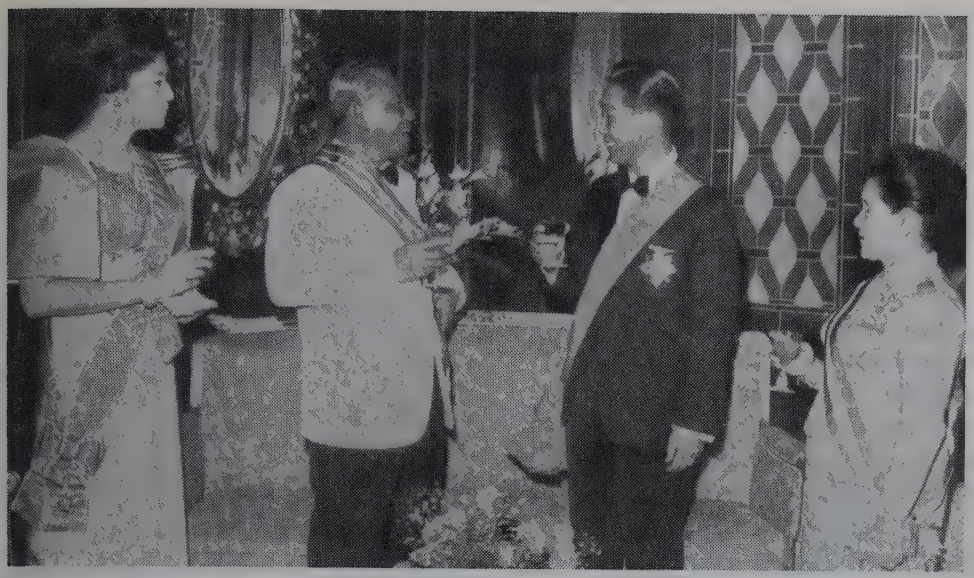
In Melbourne, the Thai Prime Minister said: "The problems of South-East Asia cannot be pinpointed in any particular zone but the problem of challenging Communist aggression is a matter affecting all in the Asia-Pacific area."

In such a situation, Thailand bore her share of responsibility and would continue to do so.

Addressing Thai students in Melbourne, Field Marshal Thanom said: "You must all work hard and hurry home to assist in the development of our country. We are now an agricultural country, but we must



The Prime Minister of Thailand meets ex-Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Robert Menzies. In centre is the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Mr. Thanat Khoman.



Exchanging toasts after the conferring of awards. President Marcos conferred the Philippine Legion of Honor, degree of Chief Commander, on Field Marshal Thanom. Thanpuying Chongkol received the Presidential Golden Heart Award. The Prime Minister conferred on President Marcos the highest class Grand Cordon of the Order of the White Elephant, and on Mrs. Marcos, the highest class Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown of Thailand.

develop scientifically and industrially. In this way, Thailand will soon be able to stand on its own two feet."

After visiting the Snowy Mountains irrigation and hydro-electric scheme, the party travelled to Sydney.

Thailand's efforts to promote regional cooperation were praised by the Premier of New South Wales, Mr. R.W. Askin, at a State luncheon in honour of the Prime Minister and Thanpuying Chongkol at Sydney.

"It must be recorded that in practically every instance of Australian aid projects, the Thai Government has invested a greater amount of money, materials and effort than it has received," Mr Askin said. "This is self-help."

Winding up his eight-day visit to Australia, Field Marshal Thanom said: "Despite our common and earnest desire for peace, unfortunately many nations have today to face sombre challenges.

"For Thailand in particular, threatening words have time and again been uttered and repeated over Radio Hanoi and Peking, and they are being translated into action. Constant efforts have therefore to be made by our nations to devise ways and means to meet these mounting threats or to prevent them from being materialized."

Unless such means could be found, he added, events might develop into a large-scale conflict which would afflict many peoples and nations. On these and many other vital matters the Thai and Australian nations shared a similar outlook and understanding, and their close and confident cooperation was indeed an important and gratifying element of stability and progress for the Asian and Pacific region.

Philippines

Field Marshal Thanom and Thanpuying Chongkol were honoured at a State dinner given by President Ferdinand E. Marcos and Mrs. Imelda R. Marcos on March 2, the day of their arrival in the Philippines.

President Marcos called on Thailand to stand fast with the Philippines and other free nations in the struggle against Communism which he said now threatened peaceful nations in South-East Asia.

"More than Asian sister-nations, Thailand and the Philippines have further strengthened their relations by finding themselves members of SEATO, a collective defence treaty set up to fight Communism," President Marcos said. "They are also members of ASA, a cultural and economic arrangement with Malaysia, designed to promote the cultural, social and economic wellbeing of their peoples. . . . These relations have been so perfect and free from any misunderstanding that it could be considered as a model of exemplary friendship, cooperation and harmony between nations.

"We are now faced with a common and ruthless enemy. And that enemy threatens not only the two countries but the free world as well. We have to be more vigilant and to adopt a firmer determination to annihilate the enemy if we are to protect the freedom, the peace and happiness of our peoples.

Field Marshal Thanom, in reply, said that the relationship between Thailand and the Philippines had always been close and cordial.

"Some 50 years ago," he said, "Thai students came to enrol in various universities here, and since then there has been a steady flow of Thai youth who have come to pursue their studies in many fields. Now, with the signing of the Convention on University Equivalences in September of last year, there will be more exchanges of students and scholars, thus creating a two-way traffic between educational centres of the two countries.

Stating that friendly relations were based on the solid foundation of common membership of SEATO and practical cooperation within the framework of ASA, the Prime Minister said: "Our participation in the collective defence arrangements clearly reflects our unshakeable determination to face our common enemy, and to join with others in resisting Communist aggression and to foil Communist expansionist attempts, and thus ensure our peoples the long lasting prospect of peace and tranquility."

After laying wreaths at the Rizal Monument in Manila and at the Tomb of the Unkown Soldier at Fort Bonifacio, Rizal, on March 3, Field Marshal Thanom and his party flew to Baguio, where they visited the Philippine Military Academy and were the guests at dinner of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Narciso Ramos and Mrs Ramos.

Returning to Manila on March 4, the Prime Minister made a farewell call on President Marcos, and embarked for Bangkok in the afternoon. (AIS, NZIS, Phil. IS, PRD).

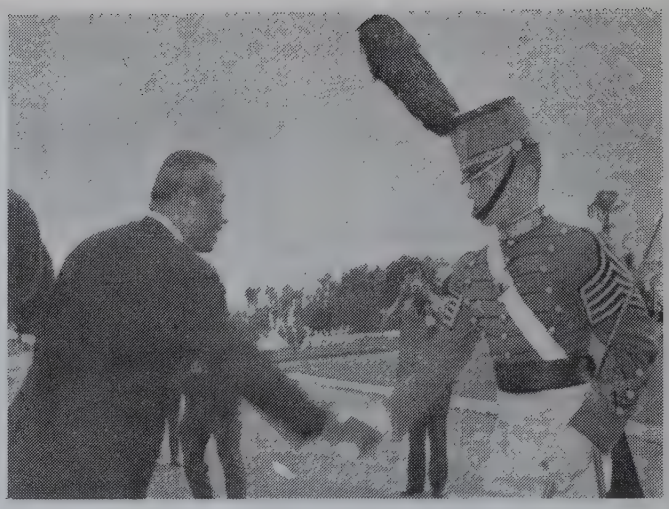
Front Cover Photos

Top left: Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister of Thailand, and President Ferdinand E. Marcos greet the cheering crowds on their way from Manila International Airport to Malacanang Palace in Manila.

Right: Making his inspection of the Snowy Mountains scheme, Prime Minister Thanom is shown here with Mr. C. Hale, one of the scheme's engineers.

Bottom left: Field Marshal Thanom signs the visitor's book for the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. K.J. Holyoake, in Wellington.

New Zealand will contribute $750,000 to the world Food Program for 1966-68. Half the contribution will be in the form of canned meat, cheese, butter and milk powder, and the balance in convertible currency. In the first three-year period, New Zealand gave $500,000. (NZIS).



Field Marshal Thanom thanks Cadet First Captain M. Espejo after inspecting a parade at the Philippine Military Academy at Baguio.

SG REPORTS ON PHILIPPINE TRIP

Statement by SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas on arrival in Bangkok from an official visit to the Philippines, February 21, 1966.

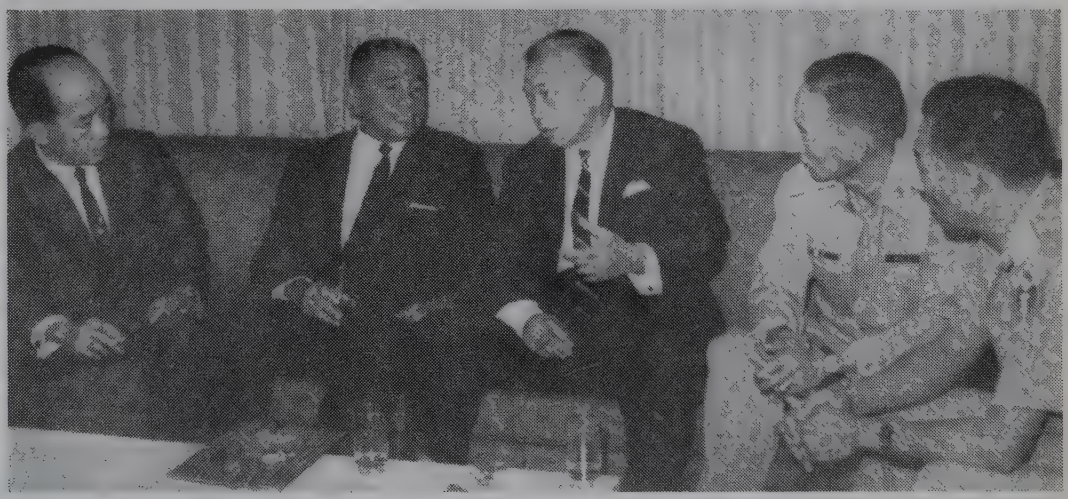
My trip to the Philippines was the first of a series of official trips which, I expect, will bring me to the capitals of all member countries of SEATO before the start of the annual meeting of the Council of Ministers about the middle of this year. These trips are intended to enable me to pay my respects to officials of the member Governments and to discuss with them ways and means of improving SEATO's capacity to prosecute the common task of fighting Communism in all its forms in the Treaty Area.

During my visit to the Philippines, which lasted from February 13 to 21, I had most fruitful meetings with President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Vice-President Fernando Lopez, Senate President Arturo Tolentino, Speaker Cornelio T. Villareal of the House of Representatives, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Narciso Ramos, Education Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, other officials of both house of Congress, and defence and armed forces authorities, among others. I am very happy to have had the privilege of sitting with these officials who were most aware and keenly conversant with security problems of the region.

I had the opportunity as well to confer with high economic policy makers of the Philippine Government on certain economic proposals under consideration

for possible SEATO assistance. I have suggested certain working arrangements in respect of processing of proposals, with the end in view of making them easier for prospective donor countries to consider and evaluate.

On the working level, I met with officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs on matters now pending before negotiating bodies of SEATO. I took time out to visit the SEATO Textile Training Project in Marikina, Rizal for an on-the-spot inspection of the centre and in an effort to gain first-hand knowledge of the problems and the usefulness of that skilled labour project.



During his visit to the Philippines, General Vargas had discussions on defence with Undersecretary of National Defense Alfonso Arrellano (second from left). Others in this photo, from left, are Undersecretary of National Defense for Munitions Manuel Syquio, General Ernesto Mata, Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines and SEATO Military Adviser, and Brigadier General Segundo Velasco, Chief of Constabulary.

At the University of the Philippines, I met with scholars from Thailand and Pakistan under the SEATO scholarship program, and discussed their official as well as their personal problems.

Countering subversion

In line with the emphasis we have given the task of SEATO of helping counter Communist subversion in the area, particularly in the Asian members of SEATO, I met with high-ranking representatives of armed forces and civilian intelligence agencies of the Philippine Government. Accordingly, I had the opportunity to update my knowledge of the drive against Communist subversion in that country. I was informed about the extent of this problem locally, and I was happy to note the unrelenting efforts of the Philippine Government to cope with this clear and present danger. From all indications, the Filipino people are of the unshakeable conviction that for the Free World to prevent the spread of Communism, it must effectively fight it at its own game.

I was likewise happy to note the Philippine Government's unequivocal belief in the aims, the purposes and the usefulness of the SEATO alliance as a deterrent against Communist aggression.

In my discussions with Philippine Government officialdom, I informed them of your own Government's sincere and determined efforts to checkmate Communist subversion which had reared its ugly head in some parts of your country. I expressed the firm view that in Thailand the Free World had easily one of its most determined and unbending allies.

As the Congress of the Philippines was at the time of my visit discussing the matter of possible additional Philippine assistance to South Viet-Nam, I was asked by members of both Houses for my views on the proposal. While there clearly was the danger of my views being interpreted as an official position of SEATO, I felt I would have done not only my country but also the alliance a serious injustice if I withheld from policy-makers of the Philippine Government even my own private views on so vital a question.

I accordingly met in separate informal closed door exchanges of view with Senators and Congressmen, who were made to understand unmistakably, however, that I was speaking as a private citizen and that my views expressed therein did not in any way represent an official stand of either SEATO or of myself as its Secretary-General.

Personally, I emerged from these exchanges of view with legislators and other policy-makers of the Philippine Government on the subject of South Viet-Nam very much more enlightened.

Australia has promised more than $1,125,000 for UN technical assistance programs this year. (AIS).

'UK Will Honour Commitments': Mr. Healey

Britain intended to remain fully capable of carrying out all its present commitments overseas, including those in Malaysia and Singapore, the Middle East and Africá, the British Defence Minister, Mr. Denis Healey, said in Canberra on February 2. Addressing the National Press Club after two days of defence talks with Australian and New Zealand Government heads, he said: "We have no intention whatever of 'ratting' on any of our existing commitments."

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, and the Minister for Defence, Mr. Allen Fairhall, headed the Australian delegation at the talks and New Zealand was represented by its Minister of Defence, Mr. Dean Eyre.

After the talks, the following joint statement was issued: "Consultations in the light of the British defence review have been taking place in Canberra during the last two days between Australian Ministers, Mr. Dean Eyre, New Zealand Minister of Defence and Mr. Denis Healey, British Defence Minister.

"The British Government's provisional conclusions were explained by Mr. Healey. They provided the basis for a full and helpful discussion in which Australian and New Zealand Ministers explained their attitudes towards the future problems of allied defence policy in this area of the world.

"Mr. Healey, who has also had discussions in Washington with United States Ministers, will be returning to London after a short visit to Singapore and Malaysia, to report to his colleagues.

"Arrangements have been made for consultation to continue as required through appropriate channels."

Mr. Healey told the National Press Club that the defence review which the British Government had been making, was concerned with the years 1970–80 and to some extent the following 10 years. The most important conclusion of the review was that Britain intended to remain, in the military sense, a world power.

"We do not think it is necessary, indeed we do not think it is possible, for Britain to shrink into Europe and confine her political, military and economic interests exclusively to that small part of the world where the British Isles happen to be situated. We intend to maintain a world influence," he said.

Collective action

"On the other hand, we have no illusions about the extent of our independent military power in the next 10, 20 and 30 years. So far as our national survival is concerned we decided in 1949 that that depended absolutely on working together with our allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. And the conclusion we have come to in the course of the defence review is that so far as any major military operations are concerned, outside the NATO area, outside Europe, we can only plan to undertake them as part of a collective force.

"We would infinitely prefer, if we can organise this, or help to organise it, to carry out military operations as part of a United Nations force. But to the extent that we and the other nations of the world fail to produce an effective United Nations force in the next few years we plan to operate only as part of an effective allied force."

Mr. Healey said that working with allies could be very difficult. "But I don't think any of us can hope to survive in the very dangerous world into which humanity is moving in the next 10 or 20 years, unless somehow or other we can lick this problem.

"The one critical condition, I think, for countries which, like Britain and indeed Australia, feel that the first defence is a sound economy, is that there should be a fair sharing of the burden. No alliance can survive with one country spending out of proportion to its national resources compared with those of others. But I have no doubt at all that we shall be able to reach agreement among those with whom we intend to work.

"On the question of fair sharing of finance and defence burdens, we have to bear in mind when we are pursuing the extremely difficult objective of reconciling conflicting attitudes, conflicting national interests, internal political situations, that if we work together we can get infinitely better value for our national expenditure than if we try to work these problems out separately. I myself regard this as an intensely exciting new trend in the attempt by Commonwealth countries, Western countries generally, to work out a common approach to their common survival.

"I regard the talks we have had in Canberra in the last few days as a turning point in Britain's history and I believe that it is a turning point in Australia's and New Zealand's history too. If we take advantage of the tremendous opportunities in front of us, once we recognise that our security is indivisible and that defence in the 1970s and 1980s depends on much closer

links between our 'countries, we will have closer links than we have ever had before."

High defence spending

Earlier, Mr. Healey said that Britain felt, like Australia, that its first defence was a healthy economy and a healthy currency. In recent years Britain had been spending more of its national wealth on defence than any other country in the world, except the United States–7.1 per cent of the gross national product compared with the 7.7 per cent America was spending.

In addition there was a very severe strain on Britain's foreign exchange. "We are spending much more money on forces abroad than any other country including America, proportionate to our wealth", he said.

French naval helicopter carrier "Jeanne d'Arc" (above) recently made an official six-day visit to the Philippines. The "Jeanne d'Arc" and her escort vessel the "Victor Schoelcher", making a global training exercise for sub-lieutenants conducted by the French Naval Training School, are the largest French naval units to visit Philippine waters since the Second World War.

In reply to a question on the possibility of Britain having to leave its Singapore base, Mr. Healey said that Britain intended to maintain a military capability in this part of the world. "At the moment we exercise our military capability from bases in Singapore and Malaysia. If these bases were denied to us and there was nowhere else in the area to go, we would have to go home.

"Where alternative facilities would be sited is a question for common discussion. The only point I would make is that you do not produce facilities in a week. It takes a period of years to produce–to reproduce–the sort of facilities which we enjoy at the moment in Singapore and Malaysia. So it is no good waiting until the blow falls before you make a decision about how to meet it."

Commenting on the talks, Mr. Holt said that in planning Australia's growing defence needs, the Government was prepared to consider the possibility that Australian facilities might be used from time to time for the servicing of British requirements.

Service chiefs would be looking at a variety of possibilities, ranging from absorbing the complete British defence establishment in the area to the servicing of aircraft or naval vessels.

"While I recognise the importance of Singapore, and we are hopeful of an indefinite continuance of the base there, it makes sense to us to examine together what practical arrangements would need to be made in the event of the British presence there becoming untenable at some point of time," he said.

"This we see as a contingency, and perhaps a remote one, but it makes sense at least to examine what problems are involved in coping with that situation if it were to arise. So we have authorised various people to have an exchange of information, to look into a variety of possibilities." (AIS).

Fifteen officers and n.c.o.s. of the Royal New Zealand Engineers have begun work on the building of 170 miles of feeder roads in North-East Thailand. New Zealand's support for this project also inclues the supply of $672,000 worth of equipment. (NZIS.)

AUST. DEFENCE COSTS

Increasing defence expenditure was foreshadowed by the Australian Minister for Defence, Mr. Allen Fairhall, when he officially opened an industrial mobilisation course at Watsonia, Victoria, on February 14. "Anticipated defence expenditure of $961 million in 1967–68 bids fair to be exceeded, perhaps substantially", he said.

In a reference to this year's defence budget, he said that the current financial year's provision of $865 million took no account of recent Government decision for increased military support in Viet-Nam, the increased National Service call-up rate, the purchase of further aircraft and other costs which were beginning to appear,

Arising from the expansion, the army would soon have eight battalions and provision for rapid increase. Over the next three years the navy would add to its existing strength with guided missile destroyers, escorts, patrol vessels, submarines, minesweepers and a range of other ships, all modern fighting craft, in support and reserve.

The balance of the Mirage jet fighters would come off Australia's own production line and the world's most advanced bomber, the F-lllA, would be added to the air force's strength.

"Merely to maintain this equipment will put tremendous demands on our technical skills, but if we are to be properly prepared I believe we must look increasingly to our industries for research, development and production towards the goal of greater self-sufficiency," Mr. Fairhall said.

It appeared increasingly unlikely that general war would occur in the future as a deliberate act of policy, but limited wars based on subversion and terrorism must be expected.

"Such limited wars must never be under-estimated," he said. "Their outcome can be as final and devastating as the outcome of any other kind of war. We must never under-estimate the danger of their escalation into wider conflict."

Australia's strategic situation was unusually com plex. There was a range of military situations in which Australia must be prepared to contribute forces and to sustain them over considerable periods. In addition, there was the need for accelerated national development which was, in itself, the very basis of military strength.

"We will need to apply all that we have if the future of this country is to be as secure as we would have it," Mr. Fairhall said. "In the light of the deterioration in Australia's strategic situation, the basis of our defence preparations is to be ready to act promptly and effectively with our allies.

"Militarily, we must increase and enhance the fighting strength of the forces and their supporting formation. Industrially, we must plan to meet the equipment needs of the armed services," he said. (AIS).

Australia Trebling Force in Viet-Nam

Australia's military contribution to the war in South Viet-Nam will be trebled. The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, announced on March 8 that the Australian contribution would be raised to 4,500 men, forming a self-contained Australian task force under Australian command.

Mr. Holt who was making his first major statement to Parliament as Prime Minister, said the task force would contain, in addition to its headquarters staff, two infantry battalions, a special air service squadron, and a substantial force of combat and district

The new deputy chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Brigadier-General William J. Meng, of the US Air Force (right) meets SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas. At left is the retiring DCMPO, Brigadier General Victor M. Osias, of the Philippines Air Force.

support units. The provision of Caribou transport aircraft and a team of 100 advisers would continue.

Mr. Holt, said that the 1st Battalion, Royal Australian Regiment would return to Australia during the first two weeks of June. It would be replaced by the 5th and 6th battalions which would form part of the task force. Each of these battalions would contain a proportion of national servicemen. Mr. Holt said the Australian Government had not taken these decisions lightly. Australia could not stand aside from the struggle to resist the aggressive thrust of Communism in Asia.

An announcement in Saigon said the increase in Australian forces followed a request by the South Viet-Nam Prime Minister, Air Vice Marshal Ky to Mr. Holt. (Radio Australia).

GEN. MATA NEW PHILIPPINE MA

General Ernesto S. Mata was appointed Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines, and concurrently Philippine Military Adviser to SEATO on January 22, 1966. General Mata, who was retired from the appointment of Commanding General of the Philippine Army on June 1964, after 30 years' active military service, was recalled by President Ferdinand E.Marcos to take the nation's highest military post.

General Ernesto S. Mata

General Mata was born in Laoag, Ilocos Norte on November 7, 1915. He received his secondary education at the Ilocos Norte High School. He then enrolled at the University of the Philippines Junior College at Vigan, Ilocos Sur.

He passed the entrance examination of the Philippine Military Academy (then Philippine Constabulary Academy) in 1934. Graduating in March 1937, he was commissioned as third lieutenant in the Regular Force, and assigned as junior officer of the 23rd Philippine Constabulary Company at Iloilo City.

During the early part of the Second World War he served as commanding officer, 3rd Battalion, 74th Infantry Regiment, 71st Division in Negros. He did not surrender, instead organizing and leading the exploit-famous 72nd Division (guerrilla), 7th Military District, in Negros and neighbouring islands from 1942 to 1945.

General Mata took the infantry officers' Advance Course at Fort Benning, Georgia, and the Command and General Staff Course at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Immediately after the war, he enrolled at the Institute of Foreign Affairs, Department of Foreign Affairs. In addition, he attended the Harvard advanced management programs at Baguio City in 1958.

In 1960, he attended the US modern weapons familiarization course at Fort Bliss, Texas, and later made an observation tour of the armies of Spain, Italy and Greece.

After the war, General Mata held various positions of great responsibility in the Armed Forces of the Philippines. At the height of the Huk campaign, he commanded the Bataan-Zambales Sector, First Military Area, taking over on January 1, 1952; took command of the 1st Scout Ranger Regiment on February 10, 1954, and of the 1st Infantry Division, Philippine Army on March 1, 1962. On June 24, 1963, he was designated Commanding General of the Philippine Army.

FRENCH N-SUB

The first French nuclear submarine will be launched in the spring of 1967. Now being built at Cherbourg, it will be able to operate for three years without recharging the battery of its atomic engine. It will be equipped to launch, either afloat or submerged, 16 strategic ballistic missiles. Plans have been prepared for two more nuclear submarines.

A scientific, industrial and military complex specialising in atomic projects has been established in the La Hague-Cherbourg area of the Cotentin Peninsula. It is also planned to build an electronic weapons centre for the armed forces at Rennes in 1970. (FIS).

Young French scientists who have a university degree at least equivalent to the *licence es-sciences* or an engineering degree recognized by the Diploma Commission, may now do part of their military service either in scientific jobs directly dependent on the Ministry of Armed Forces or in organizations with which the Military Armament Office has relations for armament programs or studies. (FIS).

Defence Briefs

Thailand's new military attache to Australia and New Zealand, Col. Sueb Aksaranugraha, recently praised the New Zealand contribution of Army engineers to build roads in North-East Thailand. "By helping to raise living standards of this region New Zealand, in effect, is helping to stop Communism," Col. Sueb said. He was making his first official visit to New Zealand. (NZIS).

* * *

Group Captain D.F.St George, until recently New Zealand Military Adviser's Representative in the SEATO Military Planning Office in Bangkok, has been promoted to the rank of Air Commodore and appointed Air Officer Commanding the Royal New Zealand Air Force. (NZIS).

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A patrol gunboat and a minesweeper launch were handed over to the Royal Thai Navy by the US Ambassador to Thailand, Mr. Graham Martin, at a ceremony at Bangkok in February. (PRD).

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The New Zealand Army has become associated with the British, Canadian, Australian and United States armies' agreement, which covers standardization of weapons, equipment and logistics. The association will be through Australian Army headquarters in Canberra, where a New Zealand representative will be stationed.

* * *

The first contract let by the Australian Department of Supply to New Zealand industry under recently negotiated arrangments, has been awarded to Mace Engineering Ltd., of Christchurch for nearly $9,000 worth of tooling for ammunition production.

* * *

United States procurement agencies have made a number of inquiries covering Australian products such as blankets, barbed wire, tents, timber and reinforced concrete pipes. The Department of Supply recently negotiated a $1,680,000 order with US defence authorities for ammunition for use in Viet-Nam. (AIS).

* * *

Leading Australian industrialists were briefed on defence policy and needs at a meeting in Melbourne on February of 11 industry advisory committees which interchange information with the Government on defence needs. New Zealand was also represented at the meeting. (AIS).

Officers on a SEATO orientation course visit the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok. Miss Lumduan Chayaphiwattana, laboratory assistant, demonstrates the operation of a balance to (from left), Lt. Col. Harry Shisler, SEATO Military Planning Office, Squadron Leader A. Heggen, Royal Australian Air Force, and Lt. Col. John Whitelaw, of Australian Army Force HQ, Singapore.

New Zealand has signed a contract for two Westland Wasp helicopters to operate from a Leander class frigate being built in Britain for the Royal New Zealand Navy. (NZIS).

* * *

A joint Australian-French team visited New Zealand in February to discuss with Government and Air Force officials the suggested purchase of Australian-built Mirage III supersonic fighters for the RNZAF.

CENTO MILITARY CHANGES

Ankara, February 18 – The chairmanship of CENTO's Permanent Military Deputies Group (PMDG) has passed to Lieutenant General Altaf Qadir of Pakistan following the re-assignment of Lieutenant General George R. Mather as Commanding General, 5th Corps, 7th United States Army in Germany.

Lieutenant General Ashton Herbert Manhart, United States Army, replaces General Mather.

General Manhart, who has completed over 33 years of active service, is a graduate of the US Military Academy and of the National War College. He comes to CENTO from the position of Vice Director of the Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff, in Washington.

The CENTO PMDG is composed of officers of the equivalent rank of Lieutenant General from all five CENTO countries who are in permanent session at Ankara. (CENTO).

More Skilled Men for Pakistan's Industries

Over 300 students of the Pakistan-SEATO Technical Training Centre at Mirpur, Dacca, have graduated since its establishment in mid-1963 and have founds jobs in private industry or Government departments. Like its sister institution at North Nazimabad, Karachi, West Pakistan, the Mirpur centre has begun to make a solid contribution to the economic development of the nation through the training of skilled tradesmen.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, on a visit to the Pakistan-SEATO Technical Training Centre discusses its work with the principal, Mr. B.B. Sen.

The Pakistan-SEATO centre grew out of a small technical training centre established in Dacca during the Second World War.

The program of aid which was developed as a result of SEATO studies of the skilled labour shortage in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand from 1956 to 1958 led to the signing of an agreement in the latter year for the complete reorganization of two training centres in Pakistan. At Mirpur, the Government acquired 15 acres of land and began building the centre in December 1960.

The United States Government under a contract with the University of Hawaii provided a team of instructors and funds for equipment. Grants were also made to enable staff of the centre to make study and observation visits to Hawaii. Machinery and technical books were supplied by the United Kingdom.

The internal fitting up of classrooms and workshops was carried out by the Pakistani and American staff and the trainees themselves.

Training is offered in 11 skills, all of which are in great demand in the expanding industries of Pakistan: machine shop, auto-shop, civil drafting, mechanical drafting, electrical, radio mechanics, welding and sheetmetal, refrigeration and airconditioning, foundry, patternmaking and machine woodshop.

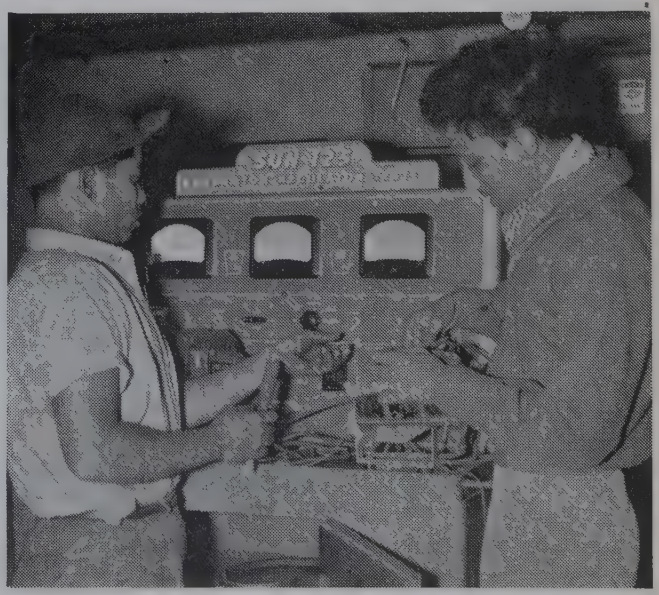
Specialisation

The courses cover 18 months. In the first nine months, students gain a general aptitude for machine and hand processes, and make an intensive study of classroom subjects such as mathematics, drawing, trade science, English and economics. In the latter half of the course, classroom work is maintained and the students make more specialised studies of their chosen trade.

In addition to the 450 students enrolled for these courses, the centre provides six months' training as instructors for 25 of its graduates. Fifteen members of the police force are being given training in auto-mechanics, and five instructors of the Technical Directorate are taking short staff training courses.

The centre has a hostel to accommodate 150 of its trainees, and a second hostel is to be built for 150 more.

Other new work already authorized includes the building of an auditorium and boundary wall and the development of the site.



Students in the auto shop at Mirpur learn the use of modern testing equipment to diagnose automotive electrical problems.

'Multiplying Effect' of Graduate School

Students of public health engineering, Tiwa Limsiwawong and Anan Suntornsiri collecting data for the analysis of industrial waste waters under the direction of Professor R.T. Skrinde.

"The year 1965 saw the largest graduation class in the history of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering," Mr. Milton E. Bender, the school's Dean, said in a recent interview in which he reviewed recent progress.

"Thirty-seven new masters of engineering may not seem a very large number in view of the great need for more highly-trained engineers in the entire region," Dean Bender said. "But our school aims at what I would like to call the multiplying effect. Our graduates – 111 since the school was founded in 1959 – will be carrying on as educators themselves. Whether in their capacities as teaching professors, research scientists or practising engineers, they will be helping to train other men and women and thereby increase the resources of advanced engineering knowledge needed by their developing countries.

"The school came into being in response to this regional need. Its students, representing both SEATO and non-SEATO countries in the region, deal with regional problems and work towards their solution in the classrooms, in the laboratories, and in places where these problems actually occur."

"With a student to staff ratio of approximately 6:1," Dean Bender pointed out, "great emphasis can be and is placed upon individual and close supervision by the teaching faculty of the academic progress and research activities of graduate students. The success of the program," he added, "is attested by the increasing number of requests we get for graduate to fill responsible positions in both public and private institutions."

"Starting out with only one field – hydraulics – the SEATO Graduate School soon branched out to include structural, transportation and, in 1964, public health engineering. Laboratory facilities and research programs in public health engineering," Dean Bender said, "were greatly expanded in 1965 for carrying out research on such projects as the development of low-cost waste treatment systems for the disposal of wastes from processing sugarcane and other important agricultural products of South-East Asia. The first students in public health engineering graduated from the school in March 1966."

Soils engineering major

"Another laboratory greatly enlarged in the past year is the one which houses the apparatus and equipment for soil testing and considered to be one of the finest soils mechanics laboratories in South-East Asia. Beginning in June 1966, soil engineering will be offered as a separate area of study at the SEATO Graduate School."

Dean Bender explains the importance of soils engineering in South-East Asia:

"The nature of the topography of the region in conjunction with the cyclical monsoon and dry seasons results in unusual amounts of sediment transport and deposition of clays in the low-lying regions where many of the larger cities are located. These silts and clay deposits range up to 30 metres in depth and present great foundation problems not only in building construction but also in the construction and maintenance of highways."

Emphasizing service to the region as the guiding policy of the school, Dean Bender concluded the interview with a brief reference to the five-day seminar held last March and attended by representatives from 16 engineering schools of this part of the world.

"The seminar was the first of its kind," the Dean said. "It was conducted on an informal basis and the agenda included such topics as objectives of South-East Asian engineering colleges, curricula, staff-

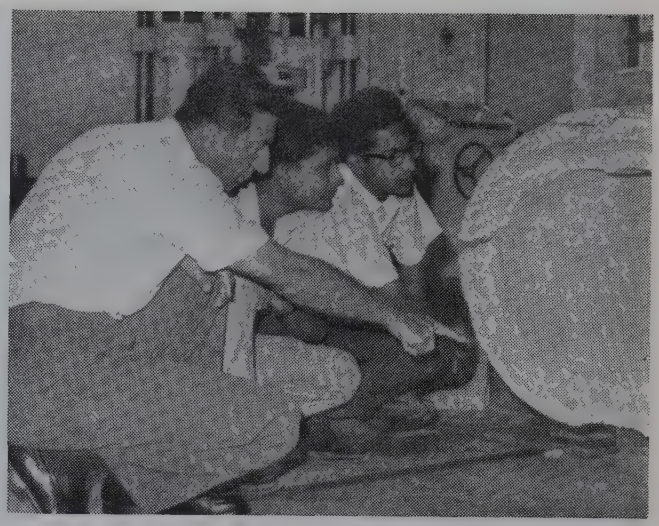
ing problems and practical training. We made full use of the opportunity to expound our different approaches to common problems. The enthusiasm of the participants was such that towards the end of the seminar they were already planning for a second meeting to be held this year, if possible," he added.

Scientists Assess Cholera Research

Many of the world's leading bacteriologists and epidemiologists gathered in Dacca, East Pakistan, for the annual three-day meeting of the Technical Committee of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, from January 17 to 19.

The program of the meeting included an assessment of the laboratory's efforts, which are aimed at wiping out cholera, a major endemic disease in South-East Asia and a threat internationally in its epidemic form. The deliberations of the meeting will be published.

Among the 17 foreign doctors, representing the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, Philippines and Thailand at the meeting were Dr. Robert Cruickshank, professor of bacteriology, University of Edinburgh; Dr. Alexander Langmuir, chief of epidemiology, Communicable Disease Centre of the US Public Health Service; Dr. William Burrows, professor of microbiology, University of Chicago; and Dr. Kenneth Goodner, professor of microbiology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.



Apparatus for testing the load-bearing capabilities of materials is explained to two Pakistani students, Shafaat Ahmed and Shamim Mozaffar, both of Karachi, by Professor W.J. Venuti in the structural engineering department.

Representing Pakistan were Brig. S. Huq, Director-General of Health, Government of Pakistan; Dr. Kamaluddin Ahmed, professor of biochemistry, Dacca University; Dr. K.A. Monsur, director, Institute of Public Health, Mohakhali, and Dr. A.K.M. Wahed.

An artificial limb and appliance centre in Manila-said to be the most modern and well-equipped in Asia-is almost completed. Australian technical experts have advised in the establishment of the centre and trained its workers. (AIS.)

Some of the world's leading bacteriologists and epidemiologists met at Dacca, East Pakistan, in January to assess the work of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory. Among those attending the three-day annual meeting of the laboratory's technical committee were from right: Dr. Abram S. Benenson, former director of the laboratory, Brigadier M.S. Huq, Director-General of Health, Government of Pakistan, Dr. Robert Cruickshank, professor of bacteriology, University of Edinburgh, Dr. John R. Seal and Mrs. Doris Parkinson.

Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, Deputy Minister of Defence, and Chief of Staff, Supreme Command Headquarters, receiving from British Ambassador to Thailand, Sir Anthony Rumbold, the gift of mobile medical units. At right is SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas, and at left, Major-General H.A. Prince, Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office.

Rover Doctor Units for Rural Thailand

Isolated provincial areas of Thailand shortly will begin to receive medical aid from mobile clinics.

The British Government under its SEATO program has presented three fully-equipped clinics for use under the Thai Mobile Development Unit scheme.

A hand-over by the British Ambassador, Sir Anthony Rumbold, of the first two clinics was made on March 9 to the Deputy Minister for Defence and Chief of Staff, Supreme Command Headquarters, Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, who is also Director of the National Security Command.

Sir Anthony said: "When one travels around in the remoter parts of the country one realises what a vast geographical area the Mobile Development Units are required to cover and what a variety of functions they are expected to perform. They have to be ubiquitous and versatile. Very great demands are made upon them.

"The work of the MDU's is of concern to the members of SEATO because in the preamble to the treaty they have each declared their interest in promoting "the economic well-being and development of all peoples in the Treaty area". What the MDU's do is thus of interest to us both as friends of Thailand and as allies in SEATO. We wanted to show our support for the MDU program in a practical way. We therefore considered how best to contribute to it. After discussions with the National Security Command it was agreed that we should help the MDU's to extend their work in the medical field. The areas in which the MDU's work have few doctors and many diseases. The roads are not always good and the villages not always accessible. We happen to be rather good at making vehicles which are suited to these conditions. We also have a long experience in making medical equipment. The tradition of our National Health Service of which we are very proud makes us peculiarly sympathetic to examples of medical care under government auspices. So what better idea than for us to provide Land Rovers equipped as clinics, which could work with the MDU's going into the remote villages to bring medical care to those who need it. This is how the Rover Doctor scheme was started.

"Today the first two units are ready. A third is to follow in the near future. Each unit consists of two vehicles. One is fully equipped as a clinic with an operating table and instruments for minor operations; the other is a supporting vehicle equipped for use when necessary as an ambulance. The Thai Government will provide the doctors and supporting staff as well as the medicines. The teams will soon be ready to set out. We are glad to be taking part in this joint enterprise."

Close cooperation

In response Air Chief Marshal Dawee said: "I need hardly mention the happy relationships which

exist between our two countries. I can assure you that I speak in the name of the Thai people when I say that we understand and appreciate the interest and concern shown by the British people.

"Thailand as a member country of the Free World spares no effort to keep abreast of other countries' development so that its people can achieve a better standard of living. "What is evident today is the significance of the support and close cooperation we have received from the United Kingdom. The dedication of this modern equipment to our Government is indeed a timely contribution to a great cause. It is the very thing we need to help the MDU's to extend their work in the medical field. With this aid we can now go into the remote villages and bring medical care to the people who need it very badly.

"The Rover Doctor Scheme which is being started with this equipment will be undertaken, in rural development in accordance with the plans laid down by the National Security Command. These plans will be coordinated with the Accelerated Rural Development Program."

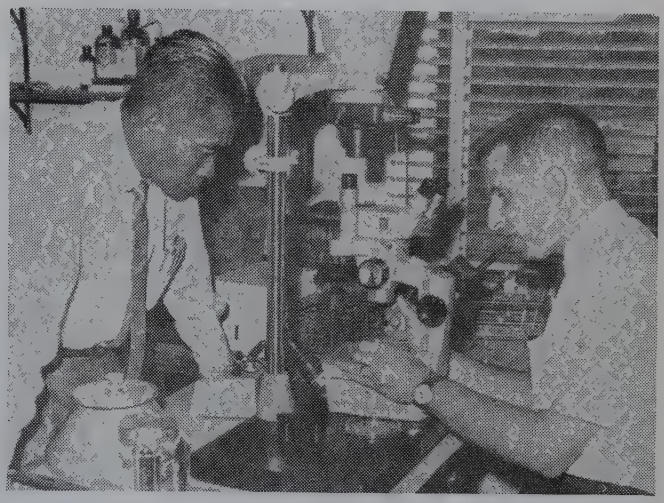
Prompt Steps Check Spread of Cholera

In the long war against cholera it is essential to strike before the lurking enemy launches another campaign.

In the city of Korat, north-east Thailand, a group of doctors, nurses and technicians worked far into the night in January to seek out carriers of cholera among healthy people before they spread the disease.

There had been a few cholera cases early in the month. Determined to prevent an epidemic, local health officials and national medical authorities, in collaboration with the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, immediately went into action.

Every evening until midnight from January 9 until 21, a team under the direction of Dr. Chom Dhebyasuvarn, chief of the division of communicable disease control, Department of Health, Dr. Siripan Chaturongkakul, Korat provincial health officer, and Dr. R.A. Finkelstein, deputy chief of the SEATO Laboratory's bacteriology department, went from house to house in suspect areas, collecting rectal swabs from all possible contacts. Some households had as many as 30 members, and these were all considered "contacts". Bacteriological tests were made on the site and results made known early the next morning so that positive cases could be isolated and hospitalized at once. Some of these cases exhibited symptoms while on their way to the hospital or after they had been admitted; others responded to treatment before the symptoms had time to become manifest.



Collaborators in a recent campaign against cholera at Korat, North-East Thailand, Dr. Chom Dhebyasuwarn (left) and Dr. R.A. Finkelstein, are shown in consultation at the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok. Dr. Chom is chief of the communicable disease control division, Ministry of Public Health, and Dr. Finkelstein is deputy chief of the laboratory's department of bacteriology.

When cases were reported at the Korat prison, the team went to work among the 800 inmates, detecting carriers and isolating them before they came down with cholera or could spread it further.

The importance of prompt and vigorous action emerged clearly even in the short duration of the campaign. New cases of cholera continued to be reported during the first days of operation, but subsided soon afterwards, and abruptly disappeared on January 15. Following this, only a single case was reported on January 20. Now, with the inhabitants of Korat, as those of Bangkok, urged to take the necessary precautions, there is less likelihood of an epidemic.

Medical Conference

A nine-nation conference on parasitic diseases was held in Bangkok from March 7 to 11. Malaria, chief killer in South-East Asia took a major place in the agenda.

The conference, which was held at the University of Medical Sciences' Faculty of Tropical Medicine,

H.R.H. Prine Wan Waithayakorn, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand (left) opened the recent conference on parasitic diseases in Bangkok, Shown greeting him are, from left, Dr. Sombun Phong-Aksara, deputy Under-secretary, Ministry of Public Health, Dr. Svasti Daengswang, professor consultant to the director, SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Lt. Col. Stefano Vivona, director of the US Army Medical Component, SEATO, and Dr. Edward O'Rourke, chief of the public health division, US Operations Mission to Thailand.

was hailed by the participants as a complete success. Highly valuable research data on dangerous parasitic diseases was exchanged and future cooperation arranged for their suppression.

A highlight of the conference was a panel discussion on malaria and its eradication and control problems. Three veteran field workers from Thailand, Viet-Nam, and the United States (USOM) took part in the discussion. This was an item additional to the presentation of 52 research papers on malaria, filariasis, amoebiasis, and helminthic diseases of liver and other organs.

Participants in the conference were distinguished scientists from Ceylon, India, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, South Viet-Nam, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The conference was sponsored by the Ministry of Public Health of Thailand with the US Army Medical Component of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, the US Operations Mission to Thailand and the University of Medical Sciences' Faculty of Tropical Medicine.

Pakistan's Economic Prospects Reviewed

Mr. Said Hasan, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, reviewed the current economic situation in Pakistan and her future development prospects with the envoys of all aid-giving countries on November 26, 1965.

Describing the economic situation as satisfactory, Mr. Said Hasan assured the envoys that Pakistan will accept and utilise credits only for productive purposes and repay them in accordance with the agreed schedule.

He also explained the new strategy underlying the hard-core development program and emphasised that Pakistan will not accept credits except in accordance with the revised order of priorities. He pointed out despite a difficult period in recent months, the economic prospects for the current year remain satisfactory.

The growth rate in gross national product is expected to be between 6 to 7 per cent this year. The early forecast of rice production in East Pakistan shows an increase of about 7 per cent. Jute production has increased by 16 per cent over last year's level. The cotton crop in West Pakistan is at the record level of 2.7 million bales compared with 2.1 million bales last year. The wheat crop harvested this year was 4.5 million tons, 10 per cent more than last year.

The production of essential commodities is being

maintained at a high level by revising the import policy in such a way as to ensure supplies of all essential raw materials to these industries while cutting out nearly 40 items of consumption such as sugar, expensive cars, electrical gadgets etc.

The country has accepted a substantial measure of austerity in consumption in order to conserve resources for the more urgent needs of the economy.

The Government is fully determined to give all possible incentives for increased production and exports. The measures announced last month as well as in the recent budget are a clear index of this determination, he added.

Selective plans

Faced with a reduction in resources, development plans have been made more selective. The Annual Development Program was cut down from $939 million to $720 million by curtailing such items as office buildings, Government servants' housing, malaria control, afforestation, heavy construction expenditure etc., while protecting the essential development activities and even increasing the allocation for productive sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture.

Referring to the Third Plan, Mr. Said Hasan said its priorities were being recast and those essential programs for which credits should be arranged in the first instance were being identified.

A program of fertilizer production had recently been established with the help of the UN Special Fund.

It is proposed to set up seven fertilizer plants in the near future with a capacity of about 800,000 tons of nutrients.

About $125 million has already been negotiated or is under consideration for the essential program of power generation, as a result of which financing is in prospect for about 1,295 megawatts of power compared with the total Third Plan target of 1,452 megawatts.

Credits amounting to $78 million have also been arranged or are under active consideration for the essential power transmission and distribution program.

"We have recently announced a hard-core, industrial investment program, consisting of 63 industries and likely to cost $241 million," he said. "We hope that it will be possible to line up sufficient credits to finance this hard-core program.

Similarly, essential projects in the field of ports, roads, transmitters and other infra-structure are being actively negotiated with various countries."

Mr. Said Hasan said that no cut in the development program has been made as a result of additional defence expenditure.

The reduction of $218 million in the public sector development program of 1965-66 (i.e. from $939 million originally to $720 million hard-core program) is explained entirely by the reduction in the flow of foreign assistance and counterpart funds as a result of the delay in the pledging of the Consortium assistance.

So far as additional defence expenditure is concerned, additional resources have been raised to the extend of $240 million through new taxation, National Defence Fund, National Defence Bonds, economies in non-development expenditure of the Government and use of the contingency fund.

Similarly, the additional foreign exchange expenditure on defence is not likely to interfere with essential requirements of raw materials or debt repayment obligations or other liabilities.

He also mentioned that the foreign exchange earnings this year are expected to be about $80 million to $100 million more compared with last year so that they provide a cushion needed to meet both defence and development requirements.

Mr. Said Hasan said it was unfortunate that the pledging of foreign assistance by the Consortium had been delayed. However, all necessary steps are being taken to ensure that this does not seriously affect the implementation of the essential development programs.

About $1250 million of project assistance is either lying in the pipeline or currently being committed to development projects. This will ensure that the development program is carried on smoothly without any undue interruption.

Additional credits are being lined up for the hard-core program from all possible sources on a bilateral basis. The delay in the pledging of commodity assistance would necessarily result in reduced imports but the adequate stocks built up during the last year of liberal import policy as well as the drastic pruning of all inessential items from the import list, should help to meet the situation.

Simple philosophy

He said Pakistan was presently exploring all possible avenues for foreign assistance. Pakistan would accept credits so long as they were without political strings and could be used productively and economically for essential requirements.

"In gratefully accepting these credits, we hold

out an assurance that we shall utilise them in the best possible manner and repay them according to schedule. Our record in the Second Plan justifies this confidence. Let no one doubt our ability or our determination to maintain this record.

"We are not only repaying all our debts on schedule; we have never asked for any moratorium on debt repayment and, in principle, are opposed to such a moratorium for any country.

"We believe in borrowing for productive purposes only and in meeting our repayment obligations like a solvent nation.

"This year we have provided for $79 million of debt repayment in our foreign exchange budget, $40 million of principal and $39 million of interest.

"I would like to make it quite clear that we have not, and we shall not, accept any credit unless we can make concrete arrangements for its eventual repayment," he concluded. (PIS).

Social & Cultural

Sir Christopher Cox, education adviser to the British Ministry of Overseas Development, visited Thailand in February. He called on the Minister of Education, M L. Pin Malakul, the deputy Minister of National Development, Mr. Bunchana Attakor, and had discussions with senior officials in the fields of secondary and vocational education and teacher training. (BIS).

Eighty teachers of French–54 from Australia and 26 from New Zealand–attended the fourth annual summer course in teacher training at Noumea, New Caledonia. The course, arranged by the Sorbonne University, included practical instruction in French, seminars and lectures on general subjects. (FIS).

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All public school officials, teachers and students in the Philippines have been urged to play an active part in the national campaign to wipe out illiteracy. The rate of illiteracy was reduced from 48 per cent in 1948 to 28 per cent in 1960, but the total number of illiterates, due to the increase in population, rose slightly. (Phil. IS).

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The West Pakistan Government is spending over $84 million this year to increase educational facilities. Scientific and technical education has priority.

* * *

Australian newspapers were urged to extend their representation in South-East Asia by the Governor-General, Lord Casey, in opening a summer school of professional journalism at the Australian National University in Canberra. Discussion groups at the school suggested an exchange of Australian journalists with journalists from South-East Asian countries. (AIS).

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Eugene Ionesco, the French playwright, has made a three-week visit to New Zealand. (NZIS).

Three French biologists who received the Nobel Prize for Medicine at Stockholm in December, are shown left. They are, from left, Professors Jacques Monod, an authority on molecular biology, Andre Lwoff, whose main work has been in the fields of lysogenetics, bacterial genetics, the genetics of bacteriophages, and the physiology of viruses, and Francois Jacob whose research has thrown new light on the communication between biological molecules. All are associated with the Pasteur Institute of Paris.

Aims of Pakistan's 3rd Five-Year Plan

Text of a SEATO radio interview with Dr. M.N. Huda, Minister of Finance of East Pakistan on March 11, 1966

Q: Pakistan has just started on its third five-year development plan. Can you say in broad terms, Dr. Huda, how the standard of living is likely to improve by the end of the plan period in 1970?

A: As you are aware, Pakistan's third five-year plan is quite ambitious in terms of an increase in national income. During the second five-year plan, we were able to raise national income by about 29 per cent over the five-year period. In the third plan we are hoping to raise national income by 37 per cent. So it will mean a significant rise in the standard of living of the people in all its aspects.

Q: In East Pakistan, where does the main emphasis lie in development?

A: So far as the economic sectors are concerned, our main emphasis has always been on agriculture, and continues to be on agriculture. We are doing all that is feasible for improving production of food, not only more food, but also better food. Other sectors which are quite important in our priorities are the primary education sector, the family planning program that we have, the technical education program and so on.

Q: East Pakistan has more population than West Pakistan yet a smaller area, and there seem to be many other differences between the two provinces. Has the Government managed to arrive at a fair way of sharing out its resources for economic progress between the two provinces?

A: The present Government of Pakistan has realized that there are important differences, and has for the first time planned a program which allocates more development expenditure in East Pakistan than in West Pakistan. So we are fully seized of the problem and we are regarding the third five-year plan as the first effective step for removing whatever disparity is there in per-capita income between the two parts of the country.

Q: Do you find that the people themselves are investing as much as they should in enterprises which are likely to give Pakistan a solid economic future?

A: Very much. Actually, the private sector response to our development program has been more than we expected in the second plan, and we are involving the private sector in very many ways, giving them a sense of fuller and better participation in the process. In our Works Program, which is meant primarily for the rural areas, in our other activities for the rural areas particularly we are involving the people. And I am very glad to say that they are coming forward to participate in these activities and to benefit from them as much as possible.

Q: Developing countries are sometimes spoken of as "approaching the point of takeoff" – in other words when they no longer need large sums in foreign aid and can develop their own economic momentum. Is Pakistan in this group?

A: I would say that Pakistan is taking effective steps for coming into this group, and the third five-year plan has been planned on a basis of the gradual reduction of dependence on foreign aid. Our dependence on foreign aid at the end of the third five-year plan will be significantly less than our dependence was at the end of the second plan. Our perspective plan which has been drawn out for a 20-year period will very substantially reduce our dependence on foreign aid. So in a very important sense, we are on the road to this stage that you have referred to, namely "approaching the point of takeoff".

POWER IN PAKISTAN

There has been a 37-fold rise in the per capita consumption of electricity and a nearly ten-fold increase in the installed generating capacity in East Pakistan since 1947.

The Water and Power Development Authority in East Pakistan plans to raise the per capita consumption of electricity to about 50 units by 1970.

The organization has a program to electrify 1500 villages during the current plan period (1965-70).

The East Pakistan WAPDA is now working on 10 major schemes of power development.

In the field of power development the West Pakistan WAPDA has also made spectacular progress during the last five years. Of the 18 projects undertaken by it, seven completed and commissioned were power generating stations. Two others, Warsak and Chichokimallian Hydel stations, not included in the inventory, were also commissioned by WAPDA, though major work on them has been completed by other agencies.

The WAPDA has made rapid strides in the fields of generation, transmission and distribution of power since 1959.

'Agro-business' Plan for N.E. Thailand

The Governments of Thailand and the United States are launching a program for Thai and American private investment in agricultural and industrial development of the North-East region. The program is known as "Agro-Business," which is defined as "the integration of farm supply and marketing services with farm production".

It calls for development of agriculture and establishment of industries using agricultural products as raw materials on sound business principles and by the private sector.

Under United States Operations Mission (USOM) sponsorship, an expert team from the University of Southern Illinois will make studies with Thai technicians of the North-East for the program.

In partnership, Thailand and America have been working on various development projects, the most notable of which is Accelerated Rural Development (ARD).

With World Bank loans, United Nations technical assistance and the aid of Australia and other SEATO allies, the Thai Government has been building infrastructure, including irrigation dams and roads which will make for greater production and better marketing facilities.

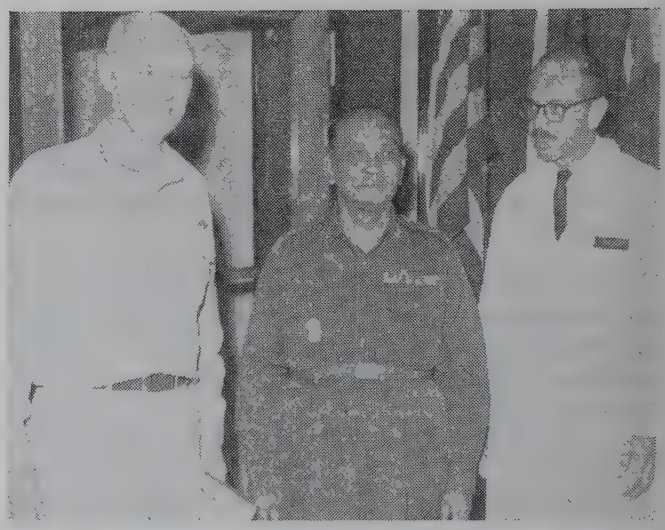
To complete the economic structure, the resources of the private sector are to be mobilised under the new "A-B" program to utilise the fruits of these development programs.

Industries envisaged in "Agro-Business" include plants to process castor, cotton, jute, kenaf and other commodities whose output is being increased in the development projects.

At the same time cultivation will be encouraged of crops suitable for various parts of the North-East which are also raw material for industries and are not planted at present. Promotion will be based on market needs.

The agricultural part of "Agro-Business" also calls for provision of fertiliser on credit to farmers to boost their output. Farm equipment and modern techniques will also be made available for production of materials required by industries.

USOM will make feasibility surveys and help to obtain loans for industries under the program. It will also assist in obtaining American investment where such investment is desired for joint ventures.



Visiting USAF Surgeon General, Lt. Gen. Richard L. Bohannon, toured the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok recently. He is shown here (left) with Major-General Pung Pintuyothin, Director-General of the laboratory, and Lt. Col. Stefano Vivona, director of the US Army Medical Component, SEATO.

"Agro-Business" is expected to increase employment opportunities as well as step up agricultural and industrial production in the North-East.

Meanwhile, the Thai government is going ahead with its projects of direct aid to farmers. They will start with the next paddy planting early this year.

Dr. Thalerng Nawasawat, Deputy Secretary-General of the National Economic Development Board and secretary of the National Agricultural Credit Committee, said that a Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Credit (incorporating the present Bank for Cooperatives) will be established this year, Agricultural credit is one of the important projects of direct aid to farmers.

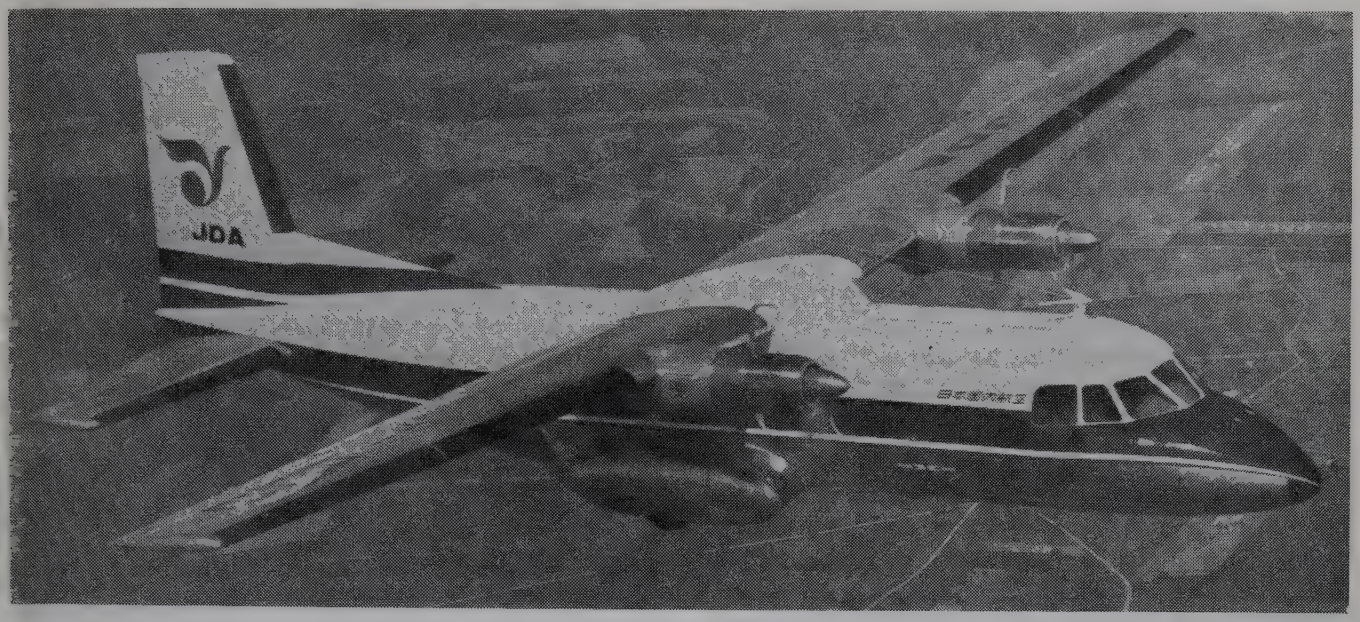
Seven branches will be set up: two in the North, two in the North-East, two in the central plain and one in the South.

A total of some $1 million will be made available.

A five-year agricultural credit program has been drawn up providing for a total of some $45 million. About $10 million a year is expected to be allotted from income derived from premiums on rice exports.

A sum of about $20 million will be loaned by the World Bank, the Agency for International Development (AID) or the Asian Development Bank.

USOM has provided two experts to give technical assistance on agricultural credit.



Nord 262 in the livery of Japan Domestic Airlines.

NORD 262 TOUR

The popular Nord 262 passenger aircraft, designed and built in France, is about to complete a demonstration tour of 20 countries in Asia and the South Pacific.

Designed as a replacement for the DC 3, the Nord 262 is already in service in France, the United States and Japan, and its capabilities in low density local service operation suggest that it will be much more widely used.

Built by Nord-Aviation, the 262 is a high wing monoplane with two turbo-prop engines, designed to carry 26–29 passengers over distances up to 800 kilometres at a cruising speed of 375 kilometres an hour.

NZ, PR Cooperate in Technical Education

New Zealand has made a capital grant of $84,000 to the Philippines under the Colombo Plan for the purchase of woodwork and metalwork equipment and books to be used for technical training in secondary schools.

Two previous grants totalling $224,000 were made for this purpose and two New Zealand teachers were sent to the Philippines to help install the equipment and train teachers to use it. Altogether some 40 schools in various parts of the Philippines have been provided with equipment, and 30 Filipinos have been trained in New Zealand as technical instructors.

"Technical education is a very important part of economic development and the aid we are giving is making a worthwhile contribution to the expansion of facilities in the field," the Prime Minister, Mr. K. J. Holyoake said.

"The Philippines has been closely associated with New Zealand in the Colombo Plan and in SEATO, and we are glad to be able to help it in this way in its great task of self-improvement," he added. (NZIS).

British and French companies have combined to produce a machine which transmits messages at the rate of 1,250 words a minute–16 times faster than conventional teleprinters. (FIS.)

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Australia and New Zealand have signed a revised reciprocal agreement on the payment of pensions and arrangement of medical treatment, for each other's war veterans. (NZIS).

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Australia has removed tariffs on a wide range of handicrafts imported from Pakistan. (PIS).

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Pakistan is to set up an Export Market Development Fund. The Fund will be used to publicise Pakistani products abroad and to carry out market research for specific products. It will be started with an initial capital of $84,000 which will be supplemented later by contributions from the private sector. (PIS.)

US Aid to Thailand

Ten projects in Thailand costing some $72 million have been proposed for US assistance this year with further assistance to three projects costing $75 million at the next stage.

US aid is being given this year to the construction of the Chachoengsao-Kabinburi and Kabinburi-Nakorn Rajsima highways, construction and extension of airfields, aviation schools, oil storage at Sriracha and at various airfields, the harbour and equipment storage at Sattaheep, Sattaheep airfield, the harbour at Cholburi, and oil pipelines from Sriracha to a point north of Don Muang airport.

Other projects for which US aid will be offered at the next stage comprise rehabilitation of the Sattaheep-Chachoengsao highway, improvement of transport offices at Nakorn Rajsima, extension of the railway area at Chachoengsao, rehabilitation of roads in north-east Thailand and the construction of an airfield. (PRD).

Development News

The Thai Ministry of Agriculture is planning to encourage the cultivation of sorghum, which is in demand in overseas markets as animal feed. Oil palm cultivation is also being studied. (PRD).

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The Prime Minister of South Viet-Nam, Air Vice Marshal Ky, has opened a new radio station built by Australian engineers in the highland city of Ban Mae Tuk. (VIS).

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Good progress is being made with the construction of Islamabad, the new capital of Pakistan, and of the second capital at Dacca, East Pakistan. (PIS).

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The United States is making a loan of $8.2 million to Pakistan to finance the construction of power lines connecting the first three generating units at the Mangla dam with the West Pakistan high tension grid. The loan is to be repaid over 40 years. including a 10-year grace period, and with interest of one per cent during the grace period, and two and a half per cent thereafter. Similar conditions apply to a second US loan of $4.8 million for the purchase of 20 diesel engines for the Pakistan Western Railway. (PIS).

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President de Gaulle has made a personal financial gift to the Government of Pakistan for the relief of cyclone victims in East Pakistan (PIS).

Three senior veterinary officers from the New Zealand Department of Agriculture have made an eight weeks' study in the field in Thailand in the recognition and control of toot and mouth and other animal diseases. (NZIS).

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The potential of the Philippines for cattle raising was illustrated recently by the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Mr. Anacleto B. Coronel, when he said that of a pasture area of 3.4 million hectares – one of the biggest in Asian countries – only 500,000 hectares are at present covered by pasture permits. (Phil. IS).

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Australia took 69.6 per cent or $33 million by value of New Zealand's exports of manufactured goods in the 1964-65 trading year. Manufactured goods exports to South-East and East Asian countries more than doubled, from $1.96 million to $5 million. (NZIS).

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Tourists spent about $17.5 million in the Philippines in 1965. Of the 84,000 visitors, 54.8 per cent were American, with Australians and Britons next in order. The tourist trade is expected to develop more strongly with the projected completion of several more first-class hotels. (Phil. IS).

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The French Ministry of Transport and the British Ministry of Civil Aviation are discussing the possible joint production of a giant subsonic aircraft capable of carrying 200 to 250 passengers over short distances at low fares. (FIS).

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Nuclear power can be introduced in Australia on an economic basis within ten years – well ahead of expectations – according to the Australian Atomic Energy Commission. (AIS).

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New Zealand will take part in the international trade fair to be held in Bangkok towards the end of 1966. (NZIS).

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The New Zealand Federation of Labour plans to join the Asian regional organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. (NZIS).

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A six-man Pakistan businessmen's trade delegation, led by a prominent textile manufacturer, Mr. M.A. Hanif, has visited New Zealand. (NZIS).

Two sets of roadbuilding equipment worth more than $268,000 will be sent to Viet-Nam by the Australian Government under its SEATO aid program. The equipment will be used to build roads between strategic hamlets and to repair roads and bridges damaged by the Viet Cong. Two similar sets of equipment were given to South Viet-Nam last year. (AIS.)

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Sir Douglas Copland, a leading Australian economist, has suggested that Australia should double its aid to developing countries. At present, he said, Australia's contribution was 0.5 per cent of the national income.

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Acreage under sugarcane is higher this season in both East and West Pakistan than in 1964-65, and the yield is estimated at 24.5 million tons. Increased demand for cane and better irrigation are factors in the increase in acreage, and crops are expected to be higher as a result of more efficient control of diseases, insects and other pests. (PIS).

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New Zealand is considering what assistance it can offer to forestry development in Malaysia and the Mekong basin countries. The assistant director-general of forests, Mr. A.P. Thomson, has made a two-month survey of the forestry situation in these countries and is reporting to the Government on possible forms of assistance. (NZIS).

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If the Philippines were able to average half the average rice yield of Japan, it would have enough for its domestic needs and have a surplus for export, according to a survey of agricultural production. The survey, however stresses the need for a consistent and operational rice policy, and for water, fertiliser and pest control measures, high yielding plant varieties and good management. (Phil. IS).

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Australia has almost completed delivery and installation of $996,000 worth of radio broadcasting equipment to Thailand under its SEATO aid program. The equipment includes two complete 50kw. medium wave transmitters at Khonkaen and Korat. (AIS).

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Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Committee recently launched its 19th weather rocket. The payload carried aloft by the rocket consisted of copper chaff which was tracked by radar to obtain useful wind data from 189,000 feet down-wards. Launching of the rocket took place near Karachi. (PIS).

Books of Interest

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Volunteer Workers Help Thai Rural Community

Four young New Zealanders are providing tangible evidence of New Zealand's friendship in the new settlement village of Huaykla in North-East Thailand.

In the 18 months they have been in the village the Rotary-sponsored Volunteer Service Abroad Good Neighbour Team have helped to make many improvements to the local standard of living.

They have developed irrigation schemes, introduced windmills to the district and designed a simple windmill that can be made easily out of local materials.

They have introduced new crops and improved the yields of existing crops. They have improved sanitary facilities and started a small medical clinic.

However, their most spectacular project so far has been the building of two schools for the settlement with the willing assistance of the villagers.

The schools, named "New Zealand Friendship Schools," are big enough to cater for all the children of the area and have signboards on them recording the assistance given by New Zealand volunteers.

The Good Neighbour Team has proved so successful that the Thai Government has asked VSA for several more teams and it is hoped that one of these teams will be recruited from, and financed by, the Bay of Plenty district.

The new teams will have a greater agricultural emphasis than the Good Neighbour Team and will probably consist of a graduate or diploma holder in agriculture or horticulture, two practical farmers and a carpenter or mechanic per team. *(Bay of Plenty Times*, N.Z.).

In West Pakistan, 69 small and medium industries are to be set up in the less developed areas to promote their economic growth. The West Pakistan Small Industries Corporation has invited applications from private sector for the setting up of these new industrial units and for the modernisation and balancing of the existing units. (PIS).

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The Central Development Working Party of Pakistan has approved 25 schemes costing about $850 million, for the promotion of agriculture, irrigation, communications, health and education. (PIS).

Films on SEATO

Two films are now available for loan to universities, schools, libraries and other institutions, in their 16 mm versions, with English or Thai sound tracks.

SEATO: Shield of Progress. A 20-minute, black-and-white documentary, surveying the work and achievement of SEATO in the military, economic, social and cultural fields. From national information services of member countries.

SEATO Exercise "Air Boon Choo". Dramatic 20-minute colour film, giving a step-by-step account of an air defence exercise held in Thailand in 1964. From film libraries of the United States Information Service and the U.S. Air Force.

Both films may also be borrowed from:

The Director,
Public Information Office,
SEATO Headquarters,
P.O. Box 517,
Bangkok, Thailand.

Successful pilot projects in the growing of cotton have been established in Thailand by the brothers Octave and Pierre de Terves, whose services as agricultural development experts have been made available by the French Government. Here, the deputy Minister of Agriculture, General Chitti Navisathien (second from left) inspects a field of cotton at the project near Nakorn Pathom. Others in photo are, from left: Dr. Pitt Panyalakshana, secretary-general to the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. M.-J. Vinciguerra, cultural attache, French Embassy, Mr. Lombard. technical director of the French Company for the Development of Textile Fibres, and partly obscured, Mr. Octave de Terves.

The first study ever to be made on the role and application of mobile health clinics in community development programs is to be undertaken by Dr. Querubin Fulgencio under the SEATO fellowship program. Dr. Fulgencio, health education adviser to the UNICEF national committee of the Philippines, visited SEATO Headquarters before beginning his research program which will cover Thailand, Pakistan, Israel, Hongkong and Taiwan. He is shown here with SEATO Deputy Secretary-General Mr. D.A. Wraight.

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Seato Publications

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO Annual Report 1964-65 (English) — by Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO.

SEATO: 1954-1964 (English, Thai) — A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)

Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

The Manila Pact and the Pacific Charter

Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)

The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan

Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets

by M.R. Seni Pramoj.

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program

SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries

A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)

The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, former Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical

Research into Disease — I: Cholera (Pakistan — SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory).

Research into Disease — II: The Search for Health (SEATO Medical Projects in Thailand).

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)

A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)

An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Poster:

The Painter's View of his Country — I

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal

By Dr. Hans Heymann Jr., a discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

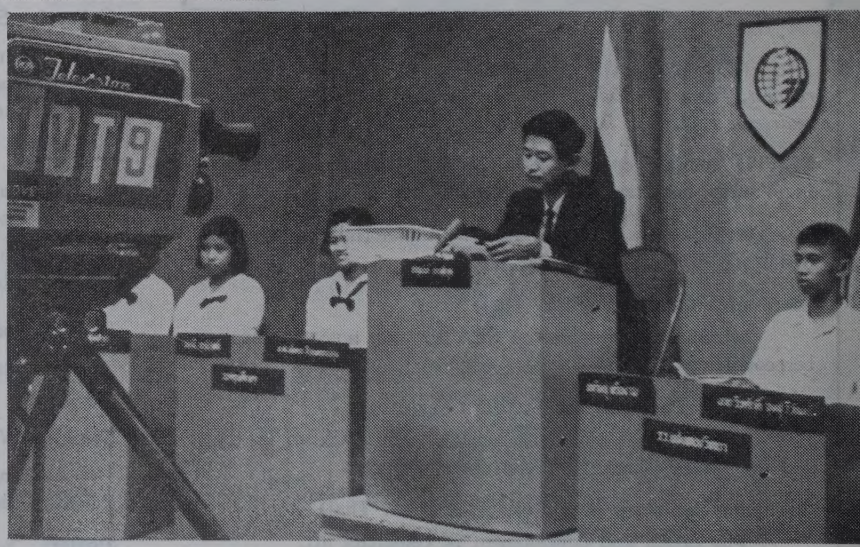
Peking On Revolution

Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press, 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok, April 1966

Above: Miss Linchee Wungwira recently returned to Bangkok after fulfilling all the requirements for a master's degree in pharmacy at the College of Pharmacy, University of the Philippines. Miss Linchee, who made her studies in the Philippines under a SEATO post-graduate scholarship, is shown here describing her experiences to Mrs. Madeleine Meyer, SEATO Radio/TV Officer.

Below: SEATO's first series of televised general knowledge quiz programs in south Thailand was presented by Channel 9 at Haadyai over a period of eight weeks in February and March. High school students are shown taking part in the quiz, with Mr. Charanphant Hongsakul, as master of ceremonies, putting the questions.

Above: Mr. Milton E. Bender, Dean of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, hands to SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas the report of a commission on the future development and financing of the school. At right is Mr. M.A.K. Chaudhry, SEATO's Director of Cultural Affairs, and at left Dr. E.G. Robles, Economic and Social Affairs Officer.

Below: Col. W. Tigertt, director of research, Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, visited the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok and called on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas. In this group at SEATO Headquarters are, left to right, Gen. Vargas, Lt. Col. Stefano Vivona, director of the US Army Medical Component, SEATO, Col. Tigertt, and Mr. D.A. Wraight, SEATO's Deputy Secretary-General.